

E. Germany allows another exodus

PRAGUE (AP) — East Germany has agreed to let as many as 11,000 East Germans leave the country to West Germany in a special train Tuesday. The announcement came after East Germany said it would quit allowing citizens without visas or passports to cross the border to Czechoslovakia. The move effectively shut the border for ordinary citizens. Thousands of East Germans have fled to the West via Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the past few months. West German officials initially said about 4,700 East Germans were on the embassy grounds in Prague Tuesday. In a surprise announcement, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chief of staff, Rudolf Seiters, said the new agreement also covers thousands more who raced to Czechoslovakia in hopes of gaining passage to the West, but were unable to get into the overfilled embassy compound. Seiters said the first train of East German refugees was to depart Prague for West Germany some time after 9 p.m. (1900 GMT) Tuesday. It was the second time within a week that East Germany agreed to allow its citizens to emigrate West.

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Syria defends Lebanon role

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa Tuesday defended his country's role in Lebanon and said there was a plot by Israel and other Western nations to distort the situation there. Sharaa indicated that the U.S. government, together with other Western powers and Israel, were wrongly accusing Syria of illegal presence in Lebanon and trying to draw attention away from the Palestinian uprising. Sharaa, in a speech to the General Assembly, also condemned Israeli leaders for "their Zionist doctrine, which is unmatched in fanaticism and fundamentalism by any other doctrine." Like other Arab speakers, he called for Israel's complete withdrawal from occupied territories, establishment of a separate Palestinian state and participation by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in an international Middle East peace conference. The Syrian foreign minister supported efforts of the Arab League tripartite committee last month to establish a ceasefire, lift blockades, create a security committee of ceasefire observers and to inspect ships to prevent arms shipments to any party. He said these steps constitute the only correct path to dialogue among the Lebanese and to a political solution for the Lebanese crisis.

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King lauds Karak, pledges continued national efforts

KARAK (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday visited Karak city in southern Jordan and addressed a public rally of the city's residents and paid tribute to their national sense of belonging and pledged continued efforts to serve the Jordanian people and the Arab Nation.

Accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein, Royal Court Chief Mudar Badran and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, King Hussein was overwhelmed by cheering and enthusiastic crowds as he entered the Karak Governorate.

Karak city was bedecked with flags, the King's pictures and decorative signs welcoming the Monarch and pledging allegiance to the Hashemite Throne.

"Karak city represents an image of heroic struggles and noble Arab values, and it has always served as a fortress in the face of injustice and oppression," the King said in his address to the rally.

He paid tribute to the sacrifices offered by Karak citizens in the course of the Great Arab Revolt and in the continued struggle in defence of the Arab homeland.

King Hussein urged the people of Karak to maintain strong cooperation and cohesion in the face of hardships and the new challenges confronting Jordan at the moment.

The city of Karak, like all cities in Jordan, will offer its contribution towards inter-Arab integration within the context of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), King Hussein said.

Karak, he added, will continue to maintain the march in the footsteps of the country's founders and the leaders of the Great Arab Revolt, seeking a better future for Jordan and the Arab Nation.

Notables from Karak and the neighbouring regions made speeches, while folk troupes performed dabkeh dances in the streets.

Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister, Salem Masaadeh and several Cabinet ministers as well as senior officials and heads of local government departments were among those attending the rally.



His Majesty King Hussein waves to cheering crowds in Karak Tuesday (photo by Yusef Al-Ali)

Sharif Zeid in Muscat

MUSCAT (P. tra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker arrived in Muscat Tuesday on a short working visit to Oman during which he will deliver a message from His Majesty King Hussein to Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id.

The message deals with the latest developments in the region and means of bolstering bilateral relations.

Sharif Zeid was received in Muscat by Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Qais Zawawi, the Communication Minister, the Foreign Ministry under-secretary, the Jordanian ambassador to Oman and other officials.

Sharif Zeid is accompanied by Minister of State for Primary Affairs Ibrahim Izzeddin and Director of the Prime Ministry Aktham Al Qussous.

Blanket ban on Soviet strikes rejected

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A legislative working group rejected an unconstitutional President Mikhail Gorbachev's call for a 15-month emergency ban on strikes, deputies said Tuesday.

Gorbachev, saying work stoppages could crush the Soviet economy and lead to anarchy, Monday asked the Supreme Soviet legislature for an emergency resolution that would ban all strikes or 15 months. He requested action on the measure Tuesday.

Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin told reporters the blanket ban was rejected by a group of deputies from four legislative committees who met through the night Monday.

"It was unconstitutional. We don't have a basis for deciding what is an extraordinary situation," he said.

Deputies instead wrote a draft that said if the situation on the country's railroads did not stabilize by Oct. 9, the ministries of interior, defence and transport would take control of rail operations and security. It contained no ban on strikes.

The resolution was offered to deputies when Tuesday's session opened. By mid-afternoon, no vote had been taken. The strongest proposal on the floor suggested only a limited ban on strikes in key industries: energy, oil, transport and metallurgy.

The modified resolution read out Tuesday gives workers until next Monday to stop railway blockades. These are under way in at least two Soviet republics to back political, cultural and territorial demands.

If by Monday "the operation of the railways is not normalised, the ministries of interior, defence and communications are to assume control," the resolution says.

It also says heads of enterprises should assume personal responsibility for loading and unloading trains, and that the government should adopt measures to guard against unlawful acts hindering the movement of trains.

In Soviet Azerbaijan, workers have stopped supplies getting through to Armenia for over a month to press the Armenians to give up their claim to the disputed area of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Trains travelling through both Armenia and Azerbaijan have been shot at and stoned, and there have been unsuccessful attempts to blow them up.

The government newspaper Izvestia reported Monday that the railway blockade tactic was also being used in the southwestern Republic of Moldavia, where Russian workers have been striking against a new language law they say discriminates against them.

Intifada leaders urge escalation

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army sealed off the centre of Arab Jerusalem to prevent a Palestinian news conference Tuesday after underground leaders of the Palestinian uprising called for new acts of "rebellion."

The army's central command declared that the streets around the National Palace Hotel were a closed military area until midnight. Para-military border police turned journalists away, threatening to disperse them by force.

"The unified leadership of the uprising, in a sudden hardening of the 21-month-old revolt, distributed a leaflet calling for general strikes on five days in the next week."

The leaflet urged Palestinians to support civil disobedience campaigns in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and to take to the streets to start a rebellion.

"It is a clear call for escalation," said Mahdi Abdul Hadi, head of a Palestinian political think-tank.

Palestinian nationalist leader Faisal Al Hussein said the police blockade in Arab Jerusalem, an unprecedented step, exposed the true face of Israeli democracy.

He told an impromptu roadside news conference held beside police barricades that the action showed Israel was insincere in its declared desire for peace with the Palestinians.

"What you are seeing now is the signs of the beginning of the end of the occupation," Hussein declared defiantly as armed police threatened to break up the crowd of journalists forcibly.

Military closures are commonplace in the occupied territories but not in Arab Jerusalem.

Hussein voiced support for a tax strike in the West Bank town of Beit Sahour and a boycott of work in Israel by Gazans.

"We, the Palestinian people, would like to tell everyone that we are going on in our struggle for our independence in our way — the way of Beit Sahour," he said.

Israeli authorities have reacted to the tax boycott by seizing household goods and merchandise worth more than half a million dollars from Beit Sahour residents, cutting telephones and placing the town under repeated punitive curfews.

The goods will be auctioned off this week.

The leaflet distributed in schools, factories and workshops by the unified leadership of the uprising, was the toughest it was issued this year.

It urged Palestinians to resist Israeli efforts to divide the people of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and it called for strikes Thursday, Friday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

"On strike days, people should go out after 5 p.m. to the streets and start a rebellion," the leaflet said.

Coup in Panama

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Members of the Panamanian Defence Forces (PDF) seized their headquarters Tuesday in downtown Panama City in an attempt to topple General Manuel Antonio Noriega, but forces loyal to the general surrounded the compound and counterattacked.

A radio broadcast claimed that Noriega had been toppled, but loyal forces said they were "ready to give their lives" in resistance.

The forces that launched the coup seized and held PDF headquarters, while troops loyal to Noriega climbed the roofs of surrounding high-rise buildings, throwing hand grenades, firing mortars and sniping at targets inside the compound.

Noriega's whereabouts were unknown. Sources in the Dominican Republic said he was expected to seek exile there, but the information could not be confirmed.

The report of Noriega's ouster could not be immediately confirmed, and a White House spokesman said U.S. authorities also could not confirm it.

The broadcast announcement of a coup followed several hours of heavy gunfire inside and outside the PDF headquarters. Noriega is PDF chief and the power behind Panama's government.

"The firing is continuing at this moment right now, there is firing. We can hear automatic weapons, hand grenades and other heavy detonations," said Mercedes Morris, a spokeswoman at the U.S. Southern Command's Quarry Heights headquarters, less than two kilometres from the Panama-nian barracks. She spoke more than four hours after the shooting began.

The coup announcement was read over national radio around 11:30 a.m. (1630 GMT). It said the entire high command was forced into retirement by middle-ranking officers led by Major Moises Giraldo Vega, head of the Uracca Battalion in charge of security at PDF headquarters.

The coup was signed by Giraldo, Captain Javier Licona of the cavalry and Capt. Jesus George Balboa of the Special Forces.

"This is strictly a military movement. There is no politics involved," the communique said, referring to the civilian opposition that has been trying to topple Noriega with U.S. help.

The communique did not say whether any members of the high command were in custody.

An hour later, a man who identified himself as Arnulfo Castellon made a television broadcast saying forces loyal to Noriega "were ready to give their lives to defend Gen. Noriega. This is a betrayal."

Nobody was visible on the screen as the broadcast was made. The camera showed only a clock on a wall.

The British opposition Labour Party Monday supported a call for the Israeli government to enter into dialogue with the PLO.

On the first day of the party's annual convention, delegates passed a motion approving increased party attention to the Palestinian question.

Meanwhile, Israel expressed disappointment over the PLO leader's visit to Tokyo, saying the Japanese invitation to him would not promote peace in the Middle East.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Arafat told Kaifu in a 45-minute meeting that the PLO supported the proposal for a dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians with no set preconditions.

"Mr. Arafat stressed that support for 'no preconditions' was very important," said Yasukuni Enoki, director of the Foreign Ministry's first Middle East division.

The PLO chairman said that before his meeting with Kaifu, he had spoken with Mubarak, Enoki added.

Arafat "positively appraised" the agreement by Bush and Mubarak to promote a dialogue saying the PLO leader could use his personal relationship with Mubarak to advance the peace process, Enoki said.

He said Arafat cautioned that it was essential for Israel to respond to Mubarak's initiative.

British Labour call

PLO support

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) supports the Egyptian proposal for unconditional dialogue with Israel, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Tuesday.

Israel under pressure to accept dialogue proposal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — With a Thursday deadline at hand, the United States and Egypt are exerting heavy pressure on Israel to go along with a proposal for preliminary peace talks with Palestinian representatives.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak sounded upbeat Monday about prospects for a peace settlement, saying a "golden opportunity" exists that must not be squandered.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who has been campaigning hard for a more flexible Israeli position on the issue, said Israel should not feel threatened by the 10-point proposal for peace talks set forth by Mubarak.

The inner cabinet of ministers from Likud and Labour is to meet Thursday on Mubarak's ideas amid deep divisions on how to proceed.

Likud rejects Mubarak's acceptance of a U.S.-backed formula that involves exchanging occupied land for peace and including people expelled by Israel in a Palestinian negotiating delegation. Labour, led by Finance Minister Shimon Peres, supports both ideas.

Meanwhile, President George Bush called Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday and told him "a dialogue was necessary" between Israel and the Palestinians, presidential press secretary Martin Fitzwater disclosed Tuesday.

Fitzwater said that Bush spoke with the Israeli leader for "just a few minutes" in advance of Mon-

day's White House meeting with Mubarak.

"The discussion was very general," Fitzwater said, saying Bush contacted Shamir mainly as a courtesy.

"He emphasised our interest in the peace process... that he obviously felt a dialogue was necessary," Fitzwater said.

Mubarak is willing to go to occupied Jerusalem to discuss his proposals with Shamir if the trip would produce concrete results, Italian officials said Tuesday.

The officials said Mubarak expressed his willingness to make such a trip during talks in Rome with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti during a stopover on his way back to Egypt from the United States.

But he told Andreotti a meeting with Shamir could not take place unless there were guarantees it could produce some concrete results, they said.

Mubarak told Washington reporters Monday the essential next step in the peace process is to persuade the Israelis and the Palestinians to enter a dialogue "without preconditions."

"We won't get to peace until Palestinians and Israelis speak to each other," Baker said.

Lebanese MPs agree to Muslim-Christian sharing

TAIF (R) — Lebanese members of parliament agreed in principle Tuesday to share seats in parliament equally between Muslims and Christians, deputies said.

The agreement was the first since the two communities opened talks Saturday to try to build on a ceasefire that ended six months of deadly warfare in divided Lebanon.

The 62 members, half of them Muslim and half Christian, are meeting in the Saudi Arabian mountain town of Taif in a bid to agree on changes to the Christian-dominated system which Muslims say is a root cause of the 14-year-long civil war in Lebanon.

Tawfik Assaf, the only surviving member of parliament from the small Druze Muslim community, suggested creating a senate, apparently so that the Druze could join the three big sects — Maronites, Sunnis and Shi'ites — in sharing out top political offices.

Under a convention dating back to the 1940s, the Lebanese president is always a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Muslim and the speaker of parliament a Shi'ite Muslim.

At this stage in the Taif talks, the deputies are not voting on the constitutional reforms but none of them objected to the principle of equality.

Deputies said that differences remain on a proposed transfer of powers from the president to the

prime minister and the cabinet, mainly on ways of how exactly the system would work.

The members of parliament adjourned their talks early Tuesday so that Muslim deputies could go to the nearby Holy City of Mecca to perform the Umra pilgrimage.

Members still have to tackle the most contentious issue on the agenda, the question of Syria pulling out its estimated 33,000 troops from Lebanon.

The Christian deputies have come to Taif under pressure from Aoun, the military leader who controls the Christian enclave, to push for an accelerated end to the Syrian presence.

Christians contend this presence has been the main obstacle to national entente between the Lebanese.

In March, Aoun launched what he termed a war of liberation against the Syrian troops. At least 820 people, mostly civilians, were killed in the subsequent fighting. An Arab League ceasefire silence the guns Sept. 23.

The Taif meeting was arranged by Algeria, Morocco and Saudi Arabia under a league peace mandate.

Moves under way to set up expelled Palestinians' council

By Ghadeer Taher
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The expulsion of people from occupied territories by the occupier is a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, but it is one regularly practised by Israel on the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza as a means to quell resistance to its occupation.

To counter Israel's forced removal, Palestinians exiled over the last 22 years are setting up a council in Amman to defend their right to return to their homeland and to block further expulsions, according to Palestinian sources.

"Palestinians living in Jordan are drafting the charter for the committee of deportees," Abdul Jawad Saleh, former mayor of the occupied West Bank town of Al Bireh, told the Jordan Times Tuesday.

A preparatory committee has been formed and internal regulations for the council have been drafted, according to Saleh, who was expelled by the Israeli occupation authorities in the early 1970s. "Now we are trying to gather the names of all the Palestinians who have been expelled from Palestine by the occupying power, whether they are living here in Jordan or in other countries," he added. The committee held its first meeting last week.

The objective of the proposed council is to stop further expulsions of Palestinians by the Israeli occupation authorities by highlighting the issue in the regional and international arena and asserting the right of those

expelled to return to their homeland. Among the moves under consideration by the group is awareness campaigns, including a possible march to the bridges across the River Jordan on Dec. 10, 1989. United Nations Human Rights Day.

Sources close to the committee emphasised that the proposed council "will be of expelled Palestinians and for expelled Palestinians" and "will not have any political aims, only humanitarian goals based on the universal right of people victimised by an occupation power."

"It will be more like a combination of Amnesty International," the London-based human rights organisation, and "a media institution," said one of the sources.

Amnesty International, a worldwide voluntary movement which investigates and publicises human rights abuses with the single aim of intensifying public pressure to the extent that such violations are stopped, has been very effective in many areas of the world.

"The right of return is our cause," Saleh told the Jordan Times. "One of our major aims is to send a strong message across the international scene," he said.

"Awareness campaigns will be launched and other media techniques will be used. The cost of such campaigns depends on the event itself."

"We want to publicise individuals' stories as well as bigger campaigns about the impact of expulsions," said Saleh, a member of the Palestine National Council (PNC). One of the major

tasks ahead of the preparatory committee is gathering the names and other details of all Palestinians expelled by the Israeli authorities since 1967. No definite figure is available on the number of expelled Palestinians but 2,000 is the estimated membership of the proposed council, other sources said. Some of them live as far apart as Lebanon and North America.

According to the sources, the new council will be funded through public and private donations. The council's work is still in its preliminary stages so an annual projection cost has not been estimated, the source added.

Ibrahim Bakr, a prominent lawyer and member of the PNC, who is leading the efforts, said he expected the council to be formed in one month's time. He declined to give further details. "It is still too early to discuss it. We will announce full details when the council is officially formed," Bakr told the Jordan Times.

In open defiance of international condemnation and warnings from several of its allies, including the United States and European countries, Israel has expelled at least 58 Palestinians after perfunctory "secret" trials since the ongoing Palestinian uprising began in December 1987.

In a rare sign of its displeasure over the expulsions, which it describes as "not conducive to peace efforts," Washington withheld its veto power over a United Nations Security Council resolution deploring the Israeli practice to a vote earlier this year.

Pakistan, S. Union set to agree on Afghanistan

DHAKA (AP) — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan said Tuesday her government was working with the Soviet Union to find a political solution to the Afghan conflict.

"We are discussing with the Soviet Union a consensus resolution on Afghanistan which will be presented at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly," she told reporters, without elaborating.

Pakistan favours setting up a government determined by the Afghan people, she said at a news conference called at the end of her three-day visit to Bangladesh.

"This is the only solution to peace and stability in Afghanistan," Ms. Bhutto said.

Pakistan supports the Afghan rebels, known as the Mujahadeen or "Islamic Holy Warriors," in their war against the Soviet-backed government of President Najibullah in Kabul.

The Soviet Union withdrew the last of its troops from Afghanistan in February after a 10-year involvement, but has continued to arm the government forces.

United States is the biggest arms supplier of the seven-group guerrilla alliance, based in Pakistan's frontier city Peshawar, where the rebels have set up a self-proclaimed interim government. Another guerrilla alliance is based in Iran.

"The stumbling bloc is the continuation of the present administration in Afghanistan," Ms. Bhutto said. "The hardliners should step down to pave the way for setting up of a broad-based government."

She also called for conditions that would allow the return of nearly 4 million Afghan refugees who have streamed into Pakistan since the Afghanistan war started about 11 years ago.

In addition, the prime minister proposed arms control talks to ease regional tensions. India and Pakistan accuse each other of possessing nuclear capability, and of other defence buildups.

Meanwhile the leader of an Afghan rebel interim government said Monday he welcomed any proposals to resolve the conflict in Afghanistan, but would not negotiate with the administration in Kabul.

The Iranian News Agency IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Sibghatullah Mojaddadi as telling a seminar on Afghanistan in Tehran: "We welcome any proposal for the settlement of the Afghan issue."

"But do not expect us to sit behind the table with representatives of Khalq and Parcham," he added, referring to two factions of the ruling Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Mojaddadi leads an interim government formed in February by an alliance of seven Pakistani-based rebel parties trying to overthrow the Kabul government.

He told the seminar that his government "believes that Afghanistan is the common heritage of all Afghans who have

the right to take part in determining their own fate."

Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani Monday called on fractious Afghan rebel groups to unite to form an Islamic government in Kabul and for Pakistan-based guerrillas to turn their backs on U.S. support.

IRNA quoted Rafsanjani as also calling for an end to super-power intervention in Afghanistan.

Opening an international seminar on the Afghan issue in Tehran, he urged all Afghan groups to cooperate in their fight for self-determination and "to isolate ideologies alien to Afghan culture and tradition."

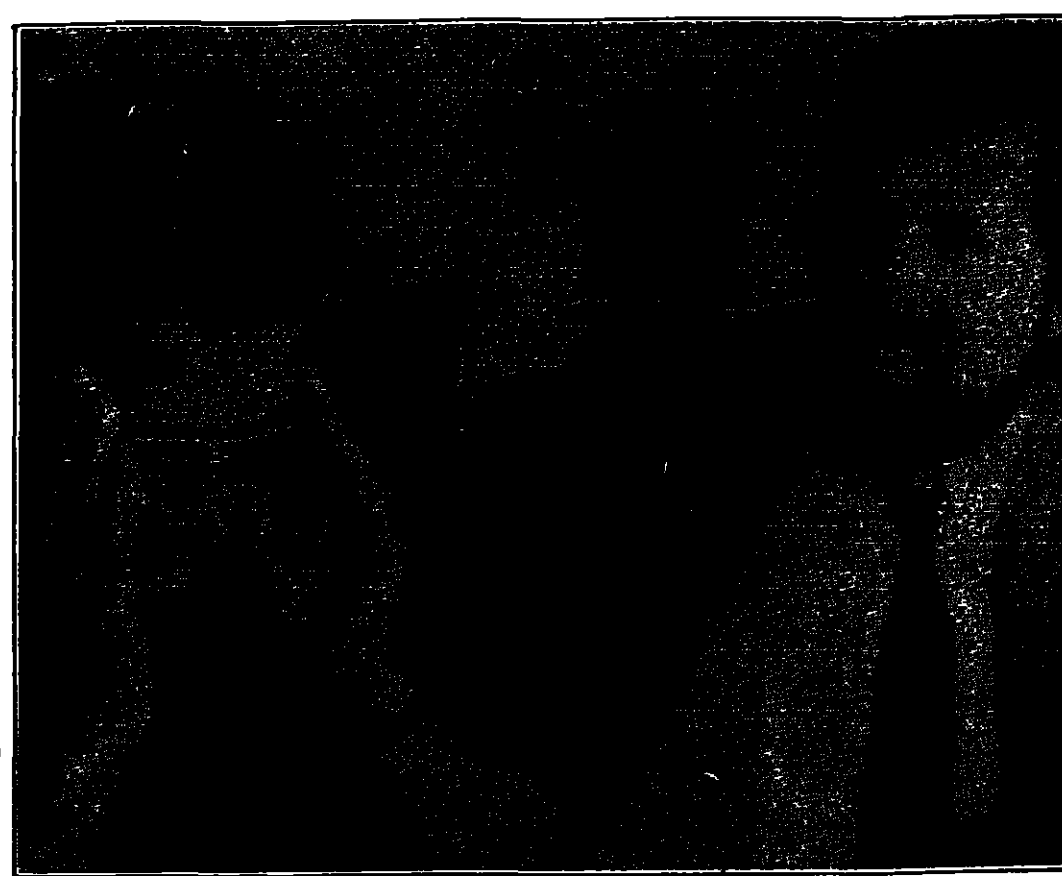
He did not specifically mention the United States, but it has long provided weapons to the seven-group guerrilla alliance based in Pakistan which is fighting the Soviet-backed Communist government in Kabul.

That Sunni Muslim alliance has been at odds with another guerrilla coalition of Shi'ite Muslims based in Iran, which is overwhelmingly Shi'ite.

IRNA quoted Rafsanjani as saying that only Islam could guarantee Afghanistan's territorial integrity and independence.

"We are for an independent, Islamic and Non-Aligned Afghanistan," he declared.

Iran has been taking a growing role in efforts to form an interim government dominated by the guerrillas, known as Mujahadeen, following the Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan in February after a 10-year war.



Abie Nathan (left) in court with his lawyer.

Abie Nathan jailed for meeting Arafat

RAMLE (R) — Israeli broadcaster Abie Nathan was ordered jailed for six months Tuesday for meeting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat last year in violation of an Israeli law.

Nathan, 62, will begin his jail term next Tuesday, the first Israeli jailed under the 1986 law that many believe is becoming outdated as traditional barriers crumble between Israelis and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

A veteran peace campaigner who owns the popular offshore Voice of Peace radio station, Nathan proudly acknowledged meeting Arafat and other PLO officials in Tunis and Strasbourg, France, in September last year.

Nathan told the court: "I will

not stop fighting this law despite everything. We've got to talk to the enemy. There is no other way. Our bullets and their stones cannot solve the problem."

The judge gave Nathan another 12 months suspended sentence. He could have been jailed for three years.

Israeli-Palestinian contacts have surged in nearly 22 months of an uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, home to 1.7 million Palestinians.

Some 100 Israelis have flouted the law and met PLO officials. The few others brought to trial have been fined and ordered to perform six months' community service but are awaiting the outcome of high court appeals.

Judge Ari Fass acknowledged that much of the public believed the law was anti-democratic but said it was enacted by the democratic process of legislation.

"Ideological reasons, including the conviction that you are saving lives, cannot justify the breaking of a law, especially for a man like Abie Nathan whose words have great public impact in Israel and abroad," the judge told the court packed with Nathan's supporters.

Iranian-born Nathan, a former air force pilot, was jailed in 1968 for 40 days after history-making peace flights to Egypt backed by 100,000 Israeli petitioners. A court said he broke a law then against Israelis entering Arab countries.

Israel expects 100,000 Soviet Jews to arrive after U.S. visa requirements

TEL AVIV (AP) — Officials expect 100,000 Soviet Jews to come to Israel following a tightening of U.S. visa requirements and have asked the United States to guarantee \$400 million to help house the flood of immigrants.

But plans to settle new immigrants in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip could scuttle support from the U.S. government which views Jewish settlements in occupied areas as an obstacle to Middle East peace-making.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Monday the Bush administration would reject any effort to help resettle immigrants in the occupied territories.

"The current American programme of financing housing projects in development countries limits loan guarantees to \$25 million per country a year and would thus have to be expanded."

Officials in Shamir's right-wing

Likud Bloc say Soviet Jews should be settled in the occupied territories, seen by Likud as an integral part of Israel.

Housing Minister David Levy drew sharp criticism from American officials and Jewish leaders when he first voiced the idea last June. Liberal critics said it would deter Soviet Jews who did not want to be thrust into the midst of the Palestinian uprising.

David defended the plan, saying Israel would settle Jews in the West Bank and Gaza areas with or without U.S. backing.

"We are as a sovereign state, and we think this immigration wave should be directed there. If the Americans refuse to give money, we shall take a loan from our own population, but we won't stop."

David said a group of settlement leaders was discussing the idea with Shamir and that he was working on a survey of housing

and job opportunities in the West Bank and Gaza.

Another controversial proposal by Israel's Absorption Minister Yitzhak Peretz calls for directing the majority of new immigrants to development towns in remote areas of Israel.

Jewish activists in Moscow say many Jews seeking to go to the United States would rather stay in the Soviet Union than go to Israel.

Some 250,000 Soviet Jews have emigrated to Israel between 1967 and 1988.

Last year, 2,173 out of 18,961 Soviet Jewish emigrants came to Israel, according to the Jerusalem-based Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre. In January-August this year, 4,175 out of the 35,610 Soviet Jewish emigrants came to Israel, and the government expects a total of 7,000 in 1989.

Ozal warns Syria over Euphrates water

ANKARA (R) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has issued a veiled threat to Syria that Turkey may cut vital water supplies from the Euphrates River unless Damascus honours an implicit pledge to curb rebel Kurdish activities.

Iraq, through which the river also flows, would be affected if Turkey reduced the present flow of 500 cubic metres of water per second to Syria under an agreement reached in 1987.

"Of course the water will be supplied as long as there is enough and as long as Syria abides by certain terms," Ozal said in the south eastern city of Sanliurfa Sunday night.

"We have doubts that Syria is abiding by these terms," he told the semi-official Anatolian News Agency.

The prime minister did not elaborate and an official Turkish source said: "Only Ozal can enlarge on his remarks on Syria. The Foreign Ministry will not elaborate and an official Turkish source said: 'Only Ozal can enlarge on his remarks on Syria. The Foreign Ministry will not comment on them.'"

A foreign ministry source said the water supply was linked implicitly with action by Syria to prevent cross-border raids by rebels of the Marxist Kurdish

Workers Party (PKK), fighting for independence for Turkey's estimated eight million Kurds.

Nearly 2,000 people have been killed since the PKK launched its guerrilla war in south east Turkey in 1984.

Syria and Iraq, whose agricultural depend largely on waters from the Euphrates, have expressed concern that supplies might be affected by a major irrigation and power project in south east Turkey.

The three countries have been holding talks on an equitable sharing of the waters of Euphrates and Tigris Rivers when the scheme is completed.

Southern Sudanese petition for secession

KHARTOUM (R) — A group of public figures in South Sudan has called for the region to secede, saying Khartoum discriminates against its mainly Christian and animist inhabitants.

Fifty-seven tribal chiefs, academics, clergymen and others said in a petition that successive governments had maltreated the south, wracked by famine and six years of civil war against troops from the Arabised, Muslim north.

The petition claimed that Khartoum appeared to regard Sudan as an Arab country and planned to spread Arab culture and Islam to the south.

The question of the imposition of harsh Islamic Sharia Laws is at the heart of the rebellion in the South spearheaded by the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Party (SPLA).

A copy of the petition, sent last week to the ruling junta led by General Omar Hassan Al Bashir, was obtained by Reuters Tuesday.

"The issue of separation is... of greater relevance and urgency for the people of southern Sudan since historically, this has been their demand," the petition reads.

Bashir, who seized power in a coup three months ago, has said he will consider granting secession to the South.

The petition was intended to be read to a conference underway in Khartoum on how to end the war, but it appeared that it might be withheld because of its sensitive nature.

The conference, attended by politicians and other public figures from around the country, is being boycotted by the SPLA.

Bomb explodes outside North Cyprus politician's home

NICOSIA (R) — A bomb exploded outside the Nicosia home of a Turkish-Cypriot politician in a breakaway North Cyprus early Tuesday blowing a hole in the road but causing no injuries.

Alpay Durduran, told the daily paper Kibris he believed the motives of the bombers to be criminal rather than political.

"I think it has to do with smuggling. Some of my comments were published in the mainland (Turkish) newspapers about smuggling," said Durduran, who was recently dismissed by the north's opposition Communal Liberation Party.

The force of the blast damaged

Durduran's car, which was parked outside his house, and shattered nearby windows.

The bombing was the third since two explosions in the Turkish-Cypriot part of Nicosia on Sept. 8 which damaged a lorry and car showroom.

Two people were arrested but subsequently released following the September bombings.

Cyprus has been divided into Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot sectors since 1974 when Turkish troops invaded the island following a coup in Nicosia inspired by the military junta then ruling in Greece.

Libya: No veto rights for big powers at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Libya Monday called for changes in the U.N. Charter to eliminate the veto rights of big powers and questioned South Africa and Israel's right to a seat in the world body.

In an address to the General Assembly, Foreign Minister Jadallah Azouzi Al Talhi said the effectiveness of the United Nations was "crippled" by veto powers of the permanent members of the Security Council.

"They do not use it to defend what is right and preserve international peace and security but to consecrate falsehoods and promote aggression, occupation, invasion and terrorism," he said.

Another abuse of the U.N. Charter, he said, was "what one sees on entering this hall where the flags of the most repulsive regimes known in modern history are..." He said the "regimes" were South Africa and Israel.

"It is a shame... that as an international group we tolerate a falsehood that we can change if we so desire," he said.

South Africa was suspended

from the General Assembly in 1974 but is still a member of the United Nations.

Turning to the United States, Talhi said the U.S. attack on Libya in 1986 was the "most repulsive act to which my country has been exposed" and said American economic, scientific and cultural sanctions against Tripoli were "entirely unjustifiable."

He condemned international terrorism which he said took innocent lives but called on the United Nations to define the concept of state terrorism "distinguishing clearly between terrorism that should be fought and eradicated... and the lawful struggle of people."

Talhi also renewed calls to turn the Mediterranean into a "lake of peace," free of military fleets and bases.

But he said Israel as well as other powers threatened the region, citing Israel's reported experiment with long-range missiles, one of which landed near the Libyan city of Benghazi.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77111-14

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:40 Programme review
15:45 Children's programmes
17:00 Alph
17:30 Educational programme
18:00 News summary in Arabic
18:05 Cairo News Message
18:25 Local programme
19:20 Local programme
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:40 Local programme
22:25 Wrestling
23:10 Varieties programme

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 Le Monde Musique de Chantal goya
18:00 Documentary
18:30 L'Appart
19:00 News in French
19:15 Documentary
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Empty Nest
21:10 All the Rivers Run
22:00 News in English
22:20 Tanamera

PRAYER TIMES

05:10 Fajr
06:27 (Sunrise) Dhuha
12:54 Dhuhr
15:46 Asr

CHURCHES

18:22 Maghreb
19:39 Isha

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swellish, Tel. 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrace Church Tel. 623266

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625343

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Armenian International Church Tel. 693252

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot and winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh causing dust in the eastern and southern regions. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly fresh wind and calm seas.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Walid Sahawneh 779997

Dr. Abdul Majid Al Sha'er 791405

Dr. Salama Al Daboubi 770751

Dr. Salah Ali Zayed 792677

Ferdous pharmacy 778336

Al Asena pharmacy 637055

Nairohki pharmacy 623672

Al Salan pharmacy 636730

Yacoub pharmacy 644945

Stinecain pharmacy 637660

IRBID: Dr. Lawrence Badre (—)

Al Sharaa pharmacy (985236)

ZARQA: Dr. Maysoon Hanna (—)

Khalifeh pharmacy 983417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111

Civil Defence immediate 630341

Rescue 199

Fire Brigade 891228

Blood Bank 775121

Highway Police 843402

Traffic Police 890390

Public Security Department 630321

Hotel Complaints 605800

Price Complaints 661176

Water and Sewerage 897467

Complaints 897467

Amman Municipality 787111

Telephone Information 121

Overseas Calls 010230

Central Amman Telephone 623101

Abdullah Telephone Repairs 661101

Jordan Television 775111

Radio Jordan 774111

Water Authority 680100

Jordan Electricity Authority 815615

Electric Power 636381

RJ Flight Information 08-53200

Queen Alia Int. Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN: Hussein Medical Centre 813813/2

Khalid Maternity, J. Amn 642816

Akshid Maternity, J. Amn 643412

Jabal Amman Maternity 642362

Malhas, J. Amman 636140

Palestine, St. Joseph 6641714

Shamsi Hospital 669131

University Hospital 845845

Al-Masrah Hospital 6672279

The Islamic, Abdali 66612737

Al-Ahli, Abdali 6641646

Italian, Al-Muhajir 777013

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77511126

Army, Marfa 39161115

Queen Alia Hospital 60224050

Amal Hospital 674155

ZARQA: Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)863323

Zarqa National Hospital (09)991071

Rua Hospital (09)986732

IRBID: Princess Batina Hospital (02)275555

Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272775

Ibn Al Nafies Hospital (02)247100

AQABA: Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

18:10 Jeddah (RJ)

18:15 Aqaba (RJ)

18:20 Cairo (RJ)

18:25 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

18:30 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)

18:35 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)

18:40 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)

18:45 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)

18:50 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)

18:55 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)

19:00 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

ROYAL DECREE: A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the appointment of Nayef Al Qadi as Jordan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Qatar. (J.T.)

PRINCE MOHAMMAD VISITS 9TH BATTALION: His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday visited Prince Mohammad's 9th Battalion, where he was received by the battalion commander and senior officers. Prince Mohammad was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Ghazi. (Petra)

CABINET ENDORSES AMENDMENTS: The Cabinet Tuesday endorsed an amendment to the military court regulations, whereby violations of the supply law will fall under the prerogative of the military court. The Cabinet also decided to form a new Russafa municipal council, headed by Mousa Al Saad and grouping ten other members, and gave it a mandate of two years. (Petra)

LAWZI RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY: Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Tuesday received the Algerian ambassador to Jordan Mohammad Burgham, who visited Lawzi to bid farewell on the end of his tour of duty in Jordan. Lawzi and Burgham discussed the strong bilateral relations between Jordan and Algeria and the increasing cooperation in the various fields, including the parliamentary affairs. (Petra)

ASSAD MEETS ENVOYS: Higher Education Minister Naseruddin Al Assad Tuesday received in two separate meetings the ambassadors of Qatar and Japan. Assad discussed with the new Qatari Ambassador, Mohammad Al Naser Al Kawarini, means of strengthening bilateral cooperation in the scientific and cultural spheres. In the second meeting, Assad discussed with the Japanese Ambassador Makoto Watanabe the role played by Watanabe in promoting and enhancing bilateral relations between Jordan and Japan. (Petra)

INAB RECEIVES ENVOY: Industry and Trade Minister Ziad Inab Tuesday discussed with Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Makoto Watanabe economic relations and means of promoting commercial exchange. The Japanese ambassador called at Inab to bid farewell on the end of his tour of duty in Jordan. Inab also discussed economic relations with ambassadors of Poland and Romania in two separate meetings. (Petra)

KEILANI, WATANABE HOLD TALKS: Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Makoto Watanabe Tuesday had a meeting with Minister of Water and Irrigation Mohammad Saleh Keilani to discuss scopes of cooperation and coordination between Japan and Jordan in water related issues. (Petra)

SAKET VISITS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE: Agriculture Minister Bassam Al Saket Tuesday visited the National Centre for Agricultural Research and Transfer of Technology, where he met with the centre officials and called on them to observe public safety measures. (Petra)

FARHAN, S. YEMENI MINISTER HOLD TALKS: Bilateral cooperation between Jordan and the South Yemen was the main topic of discussion Tuesday between the Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director General Mahdi Al Farhan and the visiting Yemeni Labour Minister Uthman Rashid. Farhan briefed Rashid on the SSC experience and said that Jordan has gone a long way in providing protection and security to all workers. Farhan pointed out that more than 500,000 people are now covered by the SSC law and that social security has become a right to every Jordanian inside and outside Jordan. Farhan said that the SSC is ready to provide the S. Yemen with the necessary expertise in the area of social security. (Petra)

WORKSHOP AT AL NUZHA CENTRE: As a contribution to Jordan's on-going celebrations of Arab Child Day, Queen Alia Jordan's Social Welfare Fund (QAF) is organising a workshop Friday at Al Nuzha Centre for Social Services. The two-day workshop, which is considered the first of its kind in the Kingdom, aims to revive simple traditional games and teach children ways to make them out of locally produced materials. (Petra)

PROGRAMME ON LOCAL ADMINISTRATION: The Greater Amman Municipality is taking part in a 10-day programme on organising local administration in urban areas, organised by the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS). Representing the municipality is its Deputy Mayor Sultan Khleifat, who left Tuesday on a field tour that will take him and other participants to Turkey and Holland. (Petra)



Student societies at Yarmouk

IRBID (J.T.) — Yarmouk University Tuesday announced that it will set up student scientific societies to promote cultural, artistic, social and sports activities on the campus. The announcement was made by Dr. Khaled Omar, dean of the university's Student Affairs Department, who said that the committees' work is also designed to bolster ties between the students themselves and those making the students with the teaching staff. The committees, Omar noted, will be allowed to issue pamphlets and a wall-paper and will organise trips, sports events, lectures and seminars.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of watercolours on Jordan by Salam Kanaan at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of Islamic scripts at Jordan National Gallery for Fine Arts.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Nature and Man" by Jordanian artist Mohammad Al Hadidi at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition marking the 1st centennial of the Eiffel Tower displaying photographs, drawings and pictures demonstrating the tower in all its aspects at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of Romanian folklore and traditional crafts featuring life in Romania at the Jerusalem Hotel.

FILM

- ★ A Yugoslav film entitled "The Secret of Nikola Tesla" (Arabic subtitled), shown as part of the Yugoslav Film Week, at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.



Sharif Zeid receives U.N. officials

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman is to host a pan-Arab conference next month to prepare for a United Nations-sponsored conference on "education for all" which will convene in Bangkok in March 1990. This was revealed here Tuesday following a meeting at the Prime Ministry between Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and Dr. Wadie Haddad, executive secretary general of a Higher Arab Committee preparing for the meeting. Arrangements for the Amman parley in which all Arab countries will be represented were reviewed. According to a statement, senior officials from departments responsible for education, planning and finance in the Arab World will take part in the Amman meeting and the Bangkok conference.

The prime minister in July received formal invitation for Jordan to take part in the 1990 conference which, according to U.N. officials, will deal with problems pertaining to illiteracy, the quality of education, educational management and educational financing. Resident representatives of the Amman-based regional offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), who had presented the invitation to Sharif Zeid in July, were present at Tuesday's meeting held at the Prime Ministry.

Amman talks to pave way for 'Education For All' conference

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Basic education has transcended the stage of being a "human right" and is quickly emerging as a "human necessity" for the people around the world, according to Wadie Haddad, head of the New York based secretariat for "Education For All".

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in cooperation with the World Development Programme, the World Bank and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) are taking steps to convene a preparatory conference under the title "Education For All" in Amman from Nov. 13 to 16, 1989, during which representatives of all Arab states will discuss ways to mobilize their efforts to extend basic education to all their citizens.

The findings and recommendations of this conference will be a serious step towards an international conference on education due to be held in Thailand in March 1990.

The Thailand conference will be attended by world leaders, international organisations and experts in the field of education, and their combined efforts will be to reach a global forum for concerted world support and allocation of necessary funds that will make "Education For All" a reality.

At a press conference held here Tuesday, Haddad said the world is facing three problems in the field of education, "these prob-

lems are not limited to the developing world," Haddad pointed out. He said a significant portion of the world population does not have access to basic education.

"Hundred million children do not even enter elementary school, 900 million men and women are considered illiterate and a third of the adults are considered unable to enjoy basic education and technology to better their lives and adapt to social and cultural developments in the world," Haddad said.

The second problem, according to Haddad is that even students and adults who do enter educational programmes do not finish their education and regress into illiteracy within a couple of years.

The third problem is that the quality of learning is so low "that not much actual learning is acquired to face the challenges of the 21st century."

The objectives of the world conference, according to Haddad, would be:

- to create awareness among governments, donor agencies and the non-governmental and international communities, of the urgency of achieving education for all.
- to define a framework for the development of a realistic and functional international plan of action to achieve the educational goal and,
- to exchange expertise between the participating states and relevant organisations on this subject.

The conference will advocate a

two-channel approach to meeting the basic learning needs for all:

1. Good quality primary education for all school age children.
2. Basic knowledge and skills that allow adults to improve their quality of life and their opportunities to participate in and benefit from social and economic development.

The Arab World, according to Haddad, will face certain problems of its own, but he maintained that these problems "are not unique" to this particular region.

These problems include low school participation levels by females which leads to higher levels of illiteracy among women, and a low rate of access to schools because there are "fewer places in primary schools than the number of children", Haddad said.

But adult illiteracy remains one of the largest problems facing the Arab World, coupled with "repetition and drop out," Haddad said.

Although the Thailand meeting will not be an international forum for allocating funds to developing states, industrial countries and participating financial organisations "will help countries that help themselves," Haddad said.

The final conclusion, according to Haddad, "is this concept of business as usual, as far as education is concerned, will not work any longer."

PSD pledges all out effort to cut down road accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Fadel Ali Fheid Tuesday pledged all out cooperation with the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA) and said that close and concerted efforts on both sides are essential to reduce human and material losses on the roads.

Fheid was speaking at a meeting with the JSPRA board of directors during which he expressed the PSD's keenness on bolstering bilateral ties.

He said that voluntary services are also necessary and should involve private and public sec-

tors, especially in the area of spreading awareness on the need to reduce accidents and through sound and well prepared programmes on traffic rules.

Dealing with the problem of road accidents in Jordan is a national responsibility and requires cooperation from all sectors of the public, Fheid added. In May the PSD revealed that a total of 18,000 road accidents occurred in Jordan during 1988, causing death of 364 people and the injury of 10,000 others.

Road accidents, the PSD had said, would continue to obstruct the process of construction and

would drain the country's resources unless drastic measures were imposed to deal with the situation.

The JSPRA board Chairman, Mohammad Dabbas, reviewed with the PSD chief programmes which the society is now undertaking to spread awareness concerning road accidents, and praised the PSD's efforts for helping to protect human life and public property.

Major General Fheid took over as PSD Chief from Abdul Hadi Al Majali by a Royal Decree issued last month.

Bani Hani visits Syrian land reform, agricultural projects

DAMASCUS (J.T.) — A Jordanian team involved in talks with Syrian officials on matters related to the construction of Al Wahdeh Dam on the Yarmouk River, near the common border, Tuesday inspected agricultural projects in the district of Der'a just inside the Syrian border.

The team, led by Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Secretary General Mohammad Bani Hani also inspected major land reform projects within the district, not far away from the site of the projected dam.

In meetings with Syrian officials, Bani Hani reaffirmed Jordan's keenness on implementing the project to provide sufficient water supplies for irrigation in the

Jordan Valley and for producing electric power.

Bani Hani and his team are expected to discuss the next step in the implementation of the vital project, now that the diversion tunnel has been completed.

Bani Hani said that a review of the whole scheme will be made and there will be field trips by the Jordanian team to a number of irrigation projects and dams in Syria.

A consortium of Italian, Jordanian and Syrian companies built the tunnel at the cost of JD 2.5 million to divert the Yarmouk River water during construction work on dam.

The meetings in Damascus

according to Bani Hani are considered a continuation to those conducted by the joint Syrian-Jordanian committee last June.

The 920 metre long tunnel will divert water until the \$400 million project has been completed, according to Bani Hani.

Once the dam is built, he said, it will provide water for the irrigation of 35,000 dunums of farmland, mostly in the Jordan Valley region; and will provide an estimated 50 million cubic metres of drinking water for Amman and Zarqa.

According to a Syrian-Jordanian agreement signed in 1987, Syria will get 75 per cent of the hydroelectric power generated by the dam's power turbines.

Palestinian journalist highlights women's role in development

Women need recognition for their contribution in development — Hijab

By Suhair Obaidat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Women do not need to be "integrated in development" but have to be recognised for their continuous contributions to their society whether they were not paid for this effort, as in the case of housewives and mothers, or paid for their outside-the-home jobs, according to renowned Palestinian journalist and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Researcher Nadia Hijab.

"The catchphrase 'integrating women in development' raises an unfortunate image of women waiting to be taken by the hand and advocated, as though they were so many robots that needed to be switched on," said Hijab, from the occupied West Bank, in a working paper submitted to a conference here on "safeguarding the future" which opened Monday.

According to Hijab, a woman's work within the home is of major economic value to the family and to the nation. "If you had to hire a housekeeper to replace a housewife, then that economic value would immediately be apparent in the wages paid," Hijab pointed out.

She blamed "statistics" for the misrepresentation of the women's role in national and family development. "The image of women's idleness would appear to be born out by statistics which show women's labour force participation rate to be the lowest in the world," she said.

The concept behind Hijab's working paper is that women's economic roles have always been far more extensive than people have appreciated. She highlighted the need to amend the role of women "so that they can be fully active in the modern sector. Otherwise, not only will our development suffer, but our very national survival will be threatened."

She pointed to the positive elements in the Arab family in general, such as the sense of warmth, security and belonging, but she maintained that Arab families have their negative aspects too.

"Both women and children tend to suffer from domination and being treated as minors without rights and opinions," Hijab said. "In terms of political rights, there was a striking resemblance between the way Arab citizens are treated and the way women and children are treated within the family. Instead of independence and self-determination, there is domination on the dubious grounds that this is for their own good."

The challenge, according to Hijab, "is how can we maintain what is best for the Arab family under the pressures of urbanisation and modernisation?"

Her answer is not to keep women in traditional roles forever. She maintained that women have always had two choices, either stay at home and raise a family, or to go out to work and suffer the double burden and the family suffering as well.

Hijab cited a third option as a way out of the two-way conflict women are facing. "The third choice demands that the conditions of work (and if necessary the organisation of work without the establishment), should themselves be adapted to the needs of the family and the requirements of wifehood and motherhood."

Hijab added that for this third option to become realistic for women, four prerequisites have to be met: — (flexible) part-time work should be available.

— Part-time workers should not be marginalised and must be given a chance of advancement.

— Women should be allowed the chance to return to work after an interruption of several years during the period of intensive child-raising.

— Leave schedules and emergency absences should take into account the legitimate demands of motherhood and wifehood.

In the same context, Hijab talked about the role women play in participating in the social, economic and political decision-making of their families and of their countries.

According to Hijab, women still have to achieve equality in decision-making in issues affecting their future. "There is a long way to go to achieve equality for all (men and women). She maintains therefore that "women must work on national issues, as well as on their own status, although they will take longer time to achieve results. Yet in the end, they will achieve justice for women in a

just society," she said. Commenting on Hijab's paper, Dr. Huda Zreiq maintained that the process of developing the Arab women, should not be separated from that of developing the societies to which these women belong, saying that "any analysis of the situation of women, must include the role of social factors."

Zreiq pointed out that "within the framework of our concern with the reality of women and development, we face two challenges. First we have to understand the social hurdles that hinder the development process, taking into consideration the reality of women in the Arab World."

The second challenge is trying to develop better indications of the woman's health, (other than statistics). Zreiq then called for amendments in the legal systems in the Arab countries, especially those concerned with personal statute, in order to improve the legal status of women, as this would have a positive effect on many aspects of their lives.

She added that "work and the extent to which women participate in the economic labour, is an indication of the women's position in society," while pointing out that "until now, the development process did not give women a chance to do profitable work, but has rather limited them to agricultural labour."

Zreiq then stressed that women should be included in the development planning process, so as to achieve a balance in job opportunities between men and women.

She concluded that the change needed to reach a genuine and continuous development, requires more understanding and effort from men in the Arab society.

"Equality between men and women in the right to human development, the centralisation of the family as a social entity and the responsibility of all individuals able to contribute in the building process, should be maintained," she said.

While Hijab's working paper focused on women's role, the second paper submitted to the conference Tuesday provided a factual and statistical analysis of the different aspects pertaining to population, development and environment in the Arab region.

The paper, presented by Muhammad Kassar from Egypt, dealt with urbanisation and the urban sprawl in three areas in the Arab World, which include Libya, Egypt and the Arab Gulf region.

A case study on Sudan's population redistribution as well as global demographic disparities and environmental refugees was also part of the working paper presented by Kassar.

Lawzi briefs U.K. military team on Middle East issues

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the British Royal College for Defence Studies had a meeting here Tuesday with the speaker and members of the Upper House of Parliament to discuss Middle East issues in general and the Palestine question in particular.

The on-going intifada in the occupied Arab territories, the question of holding elections in the Israel-held lands as well as the United States-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) dialogue in Tunis came under review at the meeting.

Addressing the visitors, the House Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi presented Jordan's policy with regard to the Palestine problem

and stressed that the proposed international peace conference remains the most viable forum for achieving peace in the region through the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

"The Arab countries and the PLO have displayed a noted response to the international efforts for achieving peace but Israel continues to place obstacles to prevent any lasting solution," Lawzi added.

The House speaker said that the international community ought to exert pressure on Israel to accept peace and not to miss the present opportunity for a lasting settlement.

Lawzi also briefed the visitors on Jordan's parliamentary life and the preparations for the coming parliamentary elections.

The British delegation later visited the army headquarters and met with Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb.

A review was made on Jordanian-British cooperation in general and the military situation in the area.

The visitors also heard a briefing from senior army officers on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The British delegation arrived here Monday on a several-day visit to Jordan's touristic and archaeological sites and military positions.

ACC states to discuss unifying social security laws on Nov. 4

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministers of Labour in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries met here Tuesday and agreed that Nov. 4 will be the date for meetings by technical committees from their departments to embark on measures designed to unify social security laws and regulations within the ACC group in implementation of agreements reached at the ACC summit in Sanaa.

The decision was announced by Labour Minister Jamal Bdour following his meeting with Labour Ministers Amal Othman from Egypt, Omid Mubarak from Iraq and Ali Daba'i from North Yemen who are currently attending a conference on safeguarding the future which opened in Amman Monday under royal patronage.

Several issues of concern to the ACC countries, with regard to labour and social security, were reviewed by the four ministers, Bdour said in his statement.

Bdour voiced hope that the technical committee, which represent all four ACC states, will finalise their work before the end of 1989.

"Once the regulations have been unified further facilities will be provided for workers from the ACC countries," Bdour noted.

Several senior officials, including the director general of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), attended the meeting.

148,000 health insurance cards to government employees

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry announced Tuesday that its departments have so far issued 148,000 health insurance cards to government employees, altogether benefiting some 830,000 citizens in the country.

The director of the ministry's Health Insurance Department, Dr. Nawwaf Al Khatib, said that the ministry also issued 12,000 cards to non-employees who were regarded as needy and cannot pay for their medical treatment.

Holders of such cards, Khatib noted, are entitled to all types of

treatment at Jordanian hospitals and health centres and, if need be, can receive such treatment abroad, pending the minister's approval.

But Khatib said that such medical services exclude daily-paid workers employed by government departments in Jordan.

According to Khatib, part of the cost of medical treatment to civil servants and the needy is covered through contributions from the employees' salaries at the rate of two per cent.

Jordan Times

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How to tackle unemployment

AT A TIME when Jordan is suffering from a growing unemployment crisis, it is shocking to realise that there are some 70,000 non-Jordanians who are working illegally in the country. This number of illegal workers corresponds to about 10 per cent of the total working force and roughly equals the number of unemployed Jordanians. Granted that many of the illegal job holders perform some kind of work that cannot be filled by Jordanian workers, still decreasing the number of illegal foreign workers would provide thousands of jobs that can certainly be performed by Jordanians. This is a pressing matter that needs to be pursued with vigour, albeit it would not solve the unemployment problem per se. Much more needs to be done to tackle this mushrooming situation including increasing the tempo of Jordan's economy in the wake of the economic and fiscal austerity policies introduced this year.

It is interesting to note in this context that whereas the Kingdom hosts so many regional and international conferences on a variety of subjects, it has yet to convene a domestic conference on how to deal with unemployment. Should the country come around to holding such a conference, composed of representatives of the public as well as the private sectors of Jordan's economy, one can be sure to find more effective remedies to unemployment by providing a multidimensional approach to it. There are no better people who understand Jordan's ailing economy and its consequences than the Jordanians themselves and it would be in order to solicit their multi-dimensional advice and consent on policy guidelines on how to best rectify the growing problem.

To be sure Jordanians are not short on ideas on how to deal with any of their country's problems. All they need is a forum and an occasion to speak out in an organised and coherent way. That is one of the primary reasons why Jordanians miss so much a working parliament, for through it they can debate their domestic issues as well as their foreign concerns. Meanwhile local conferences composed of local experts from various walks of life can go a long way to deal with local issues that call for multi-disciplinary approaches for their resolutions.

Such a policy would not be in conflict with soliciting advice from other international sources, including the International Labour Office which happens to be the specialised international organisation on labour and employment. The recent visit to Jordan by a team of experts from the ILO to discuss unemployment has brought forth sound but familiar recommendations including the need to increase vocational training and elevate the standard of skilled Jordanian workers. Such ideas have become standard for most developing countries and their elaboration to meet the unique conditions of Jordan would be in order. This brings us back to the original point that a local conference on unemployment in which expert advice can be heard from international organisations would offer the most meaningful way to resolve the unemployment problem.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordanian Arabic dailies on Tuesday took up King Hussein's major speech to the U.N.-sponsored conference on safeguarding the future.

Al Ra'i daily newspaper said that the King presented to the meeting a picture about Jordan's endeavours to safeguard the environment and to promote the role of women and create housing for the people, three essential elements for safeguarding the future of Jordan. The King noted that Jordan's experience in these areas is unique in view of the major challenges the country had to face and overcome over the past years and the meagre natural resources under its disposal. The paper said, "What helped Jordan to accomplish major achievements has been its belief in the potential of its citizens who are the most precious possession," the paper added. The paper echoed King Hussein's warning that women should not remain disregarded, but ought to be allowed to take part with all their potential in social, economic and political life in the Arab society. The King warned against the pressures being continually exercised on Arab women describing this pressure as a source of threat for the present and future, the paper continued. The paper also noted King Hussein's reference to the environment which it said should be protected from pollution with all possible means.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily Tuesday pointed to the close ties between Japan and Israel in the light of a visit to Tokyo by Palestinian President Yasser Arafat. Arafat has warned the Japanese government against continuing a policy of bolstering relations with the Jewish state at the expense of the Arab World. Abdul Rahim Omar says, Japan has vast economic interests with the Arab World selling its country's cars, technological equipment and a host of manufactured products and buying Arab oil; but Tokyo deals with the Arabs in a manner that can only please the United States and Israel, the writer continues. He says that Tokyo seems to be intent on appeasing Washington and the Western European countries through its friendly ties with Israel in a bid to reduce the severe criticism by the West of Japan's trade policies and in view of the equitable balance of trade which is always in favour of Japan and against the West. The writer warns that any country that undertakes measures that could support the existence of Israel on occupied Arab land can and should be regarded as an enemy to the Arabs; and Japan's dealing with Israel can only be interpreted as hostile to the Arab Nation.

Duel of wills in Gaza

DRIVING through Gaza's Jabaliya refugee camp on one of the military roads blasted through its narrow alleys by the Israeli army in the early '70s, a cluster of soldiers stopped us as they searched a house about fifty yards away. At the same time a small group of excited children began to gather around us flashing "Victory" signs and shouting insults at the soldiers. "Jabaliya intifada!" yelled one young boy, picking up a stone. Suddenly one of the soldiers dropped to his knees and aimed a rifle at the children. For a moment it looked as if we were about to witness one of Jabaliya's many tragedies; then the soldier straightened up. It was only a joke. As we reversed round the corner the same soldier began gesturing at the children, trying to goad them into throwing stones at him, but only one young toddler obliged, tossing a pebble feebly in his direction.

We were on our way to the house of an old woman of 72 who had just been released from prison. The night before the soldiers had come to the house and arrested her, along with her 15-year old son and a young woman who was staying with them. None of them had been charged with anything. Another son had a cut above his right eye where he had been beaten with a rifle butt. The family was distraught, especially since the old woman had been ordered to return to the military barracks later the same day. Outside in the dusty street by the UNRWA clinic, a traffic jam turned into a vicious fight between two men, one of whom was trying to attack the other with a mallet. Later we heard that the two men had been brought together by their neighbourhood committee and ordered to settle their differences peacefully and apologise.

There is a nightmarish, claustrophobic aspect of life in Gaza these days. After 22 months of the intifada, the tension is palpable. The UNRWA clinic in Jabaliya reports hypertension as

now the most common complaint it has to treat. The causes are not hard to find. Over 10,000 Israeli soldiers are stationed in Gaza, in a vain attempt to subdue the openly rebellious population of 670,000. Army bases and roadblocks proliferate, surrounded by mud walls that give them the appearance of Roman forts. During the night the whole Strip is under curfew from eight until dawn, and Gaza city is completely silent, except for the rumble of military vehicles and the barking of stray dogs. The army now only makes its arrests at night, descending on houses in groups of fifty or more as the occupants sleep.

Despite the repression the population remains unbowed and the strikes, clashes and demonstrations continue on a daily basis. The war of attrition between the army and the people entered a new phase when the Civil Administration attempted to introduce new, computerised magnetic ID cards with a direct link to a central computer. No sooner had the cards been issued than they were immediately collected from each household by masked intifada activists and destroyed. The protest was then expanded into a long strike, in which Palestinian workers inside Israel were asked by the Unified Command to remain inside the Strip. Official Israeli claims that the strike was a failure notwithstanding, approximately 80 per cent of the Gazan workforce obeyed the call to stay at home for two weeks, despite the considerable hardships resulting from many workers losing their only source of income.

One place in Gaza has remained unaffected by the grim struggle taking place in the rest of the Strip. A few kilometres from Jabaliya, in the Gush Qatif "resort complex" we saw two Israeli settlers enjoying a leisurely game of tennis by the beach. While the dreams of Israeli entrepreneurs to convert this area into

"the Hawaii of Israel" seem to have at least temporarily foundered, the swimming pool, beach huts and riding school are still there for the benefit of settlers and their families. The few hundred settlers now control approximately 32 per cent of the total land area in Gaza and one-third of its water supply. Meanwhile nearly 70,000 people live compressed into an area of less than two square kilometres, the majority of them in conditions of dire poverty.

Gaza's population is being squeezed to the limits of its endurance, wedged in between the sea and the barbed wire fence that the Israelis have built round them. But if there is misery and frustration, there is also a new hope and self-confidence amongst the Palestinians that was not there before the intifada. After 22 years of occupation there is a sense that the entire population is fighting back. The ferocity of the repression, and the shared hardships of the intifada, have strengthened bonds of solidarity, forcing neighbours to depend on each other for their mutual survival. There is a new, austere morality in the camps and villages now, and a willingness to make any sacrifice that can be seen most of all in the raw courage of the youths who confront the Israelis day after day.

So common has violent death become here now that many youths have their photograph taken with the Palestinian flag draped around them, as a preliminary to their own martyrdom. Against this Israel has little recourse other than repression and brute force. But so far there is little evidence that the killings, beatings and arrests have done anything other than stiffen the resolve of the population to end the occupation — Middle East International, London.

By Matthew Carr

For sustained, high-quality growth worldwide

By Michel Camdessus

The writer is managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

WASHINGTON — We are coming to the end of a decade of rapid economic change. The 1980s have been years of growth in large parts of the world economy. But they leave a legacy of serious problems, especially for the developing countries. Many of these countries have failed to share in the prosperity generated by the long economic expansion in the industrial world.

Real per capita incomes in the most seriously indebted countries have declined during the '80s. This has to be reversed. Almost all of these developing countries are members of the International Monetary Fund, and helping them address their needs is one of the primary responsibilities of the IMF. In the interest of all countries, we must again create conditions for sustainable growth.

Many developing countries still face a heavy burden of debt. In May the IMF adopted broad guidelines for its role in the evolving debt strategy and in particular for its support for debt reduction operations. Since then four countries — Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica and the Philippines — have concluded arrangements with the fund that include IMF support for debt reduction. Out of \$9 billion committed to these four countries, \$2.5 billion has been set aside for that reduction.

However, the IMF alone cannot resolve this problem. All parties involved — the indebted countries, creditor governments, commercial banks and international financial institutions — must assume their responsibilities to ensure the success of the strengthened debt strategy.

How can we achieve a turnaround in the heavily indebted countries, and what should be the contribution of the major participants?

First and foremost, the developing countries must be prepared to introduce and persevere with good and comprehensive economic policies to promote growth in output and trade. This means bringing down inflation, increasing savings, reducing trade barriers and restoring a climate of confidence that attracts foreign capital and the repatriation of flight capital.

I am impressed with what I would term a "silent revolution" in attitudes in many developing countries that had been following a different policy path, most notably in Latin America but also in Africa. They are re-evaluating their economic policies and requesting the advice of the IMF in developing policies designed to help generate growth. Reflecting this revolution, the IMF has lending programmes in place with almost 50 member countries, more than ever before.

Official lenders have maintained a high level of net lending to developing countries since the outbreak of the debt crisis. It is now essential to bring about a more appropriate contribution from the private sector.

The banks are playing a vital role, and we need their continued cooperation. I am impressed when bankers tell us that debt reduction should not take a form that will deter the banks from placing the appropriate emphasis on new lending. They are right. But in accepting this, I must also stress that lending has to be large enough to finance the growth and economic reforms of the debtor countries.

I understand that the banks have to make very difficult decisions in complex circumstances. But prolonged negotiations can only postpone the application of necessary policy reforms, and continued economic instability

can only increase the likelihood of debt-servicing difficulties.

The banks should not think that reticence on their part will lead to a larger contribution from the multilateral organisations. It is in the self-interest of the commercial banks that they fully contribute as partners in this process, so that debt is no longer a crisis but a manageable problem.

Among the countries with debt difficulties, some East European countries with centrally planned economies deserve special mention. They are embarking on a complex and historically unprecedented process of economic restructuring. They face the difficult task of opening their economies and integrating them more fully into the world trading system. These are formidable challenges. The IMF is working closely with several of these countries, and we believe that work in this area will be one of our central

challenges in the '90s.

A group of countries which causes me special concern are the low-income, debt-distressed countries of the world, including those in sub-Saharan Africa. They have faced the worst in recent years, and a special effort is required by all concerned. The countries themselves need sustained and strong policies to transform their economies and make them more productive, and generous assistance by donor governments and the multilateral agencies over many years to come.

Fortunately, there have recently been some progress. Twenty-four countries in Africa now have IMF loans carrying an interest rate of 0.5 per cent over 10 years. Many of these countries show a consistent pattern of economic adjustment. The growth they are expected to generate will not be

dramatic, but they are making an important return to a path of positive growth of real per capita incomes.

The challenge for these countries, and for all who help them, is to attain a continuous and steady improvement in the economic base and in their standards of living. The IMF is determined to do its full share.

Underlying all of the IMF's goals for the next decade is the need to aim not just for growth but for high-quality growth. This means growth policies that respect the need to protect the environment. It means economic policies, in all countries, that are sensitive to issues of equitable distribution of the fruits of growth. And it calls for programmes that alleviate the plight of the poorest members of society — The Washington Post.

For a different approach to the world's poor

This appeal is by legislators from five countries who have been active in development issues: Gordon Bilney of Australia, Takujiro Hamada of Japan, Uwe Holz of West Germany, Bowen Wells of Britain and Tony P. Hall of the United States.

"MUST we starve our children to pay our debts?" Julius Nyerere, the Tanzanian statesman, asked three years ago. The Western world has answered yes. UNICEF said in its "State of the World's Children 1989" report that "at least half a million children have died in the last 12 months as a result of the debt crisis and recession."

Austerity measures imposed on Third World countries by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund often result in cuts in health and education budgets, dramatic price increases and rising unemployment, and the poor have been hit the hardest.

This week's meetings of the World Bank and the IMF in Washington present a real opportunity for these two institutions to adopt more poverty-oriented practices — changes that many consider essential.

The massive increases in Third World indebtedness came about in the 1970s when OPEC revenues were recycled by commercial banks as loans to developing countries. That created a millstone, which grows heavier each year, around the necks of the world's poorer nations.

In 1988, for the sixth consecutive year, there was a net transfer of financial resources from poor to rich countries, reaching a new record of \$33 billion, according to the United Nations' newly published "World Economic Survey 1989."

Fearing widespread default, commercial banks have virtually ceased new lending to poor countries.

Debtor countries have been forced to turn to the World Bank and the IMF. These two institutions have developed policies to adjust the structure of countries' economies so that they might earn enough from exports to pay the interest on their debt.

One of the hardest-hitting effects of structural adjustment comes from budget cuts, notably in health and education. We have seen a deterioration (often from very low levels) of medical care, education and nutrition.

For example, 25 per cent of health workers were laid off in Jamaica due to cuts in expenditure; in Mexico and Bolivia, health spending was cut to less than one-quarter of its 1972 levels. These cuts inevitably affect the poorest groups.

Poverty, hunger and malnutrition claim the lives of 14 million people each year. Of those, 70 per cent are children under age 5. UNICEF estimates that 50 mil-

lion infants will die unnecessarily between now and the end of the next decade.

This relentless toll of young lives is but the tip of the iceberg of malnourished and stunted youth on whom the burden of debt repayment will fall in years to come.

To rectify this situation, we urge the World Bank and the IMF to adopt the following proposals:

Ensure that all World Bank-supported adjustment programmes include specific targets for improvements in key social areas, including the under-5 mortality rate and female literacy.

Structural adjustment policies should include measures that do not merely compensate the poor but bring positive benefit to the most vulnerable. Policies should be designed and implemented in consultation with public-sector agencies and local non-

governmental organisations, especially those with grassroots involvement with the poor.

The bank should give greater priority to projects and programmes that enhance the economic productivity of the poorest 20 per cent of the population (e.g., access to land, irrigation, credit and so on).

A borrowing country's efforts to reduce poverty should be a major and separate criterion for the allocation of assistance, including assistance in support of debt reduction. The bank should assist countries to develop and achieve national poverty alleviation plans.

It is important that the World Bank and the IMF begin to take serious steps to ensure that structural adjustment does not continue to worsen the plight of the poor — indeed, that it contributes to bettering their conditions — Los Angeles Times.

Norway's new PM

OSLO (R) — Jan Syse, a mild-mannered conservative who is set to become Norway's next prime minister, could hardly be more different from the tough, internationally-known Gro Harlem Brundtland.

The leader of the main opposition Conservative Party, who once described himself as "a fanatical moderate," succeeds Brundtland later this month — despite leading his party to one of its worst performances in last September's national elections.

Three centre-right parties agreed on Monday to form a government and oust the minority Labour government that has ruled since 1986.

"I am a sober person," he told reporters who asked him whether he would be popping champagne corks to celebrate the conclusion of an all-night session of government negotiations.

Instead, he nibbled an oatmeal biscuit before slipping away for a few hours' rest.

Syse's thin face, horn-rimmed glasses, sharp features and tendency to gesticulate have been mercilessly lampooned by cartoonists and other politicians.

But he has worked hard to revive his party's faltering popularity since he took over as party leader in January 1988, on the sudden death of former leader Rolf Presthus.

Known for his tremendous capacity for work, Syse is an

inspired debater whose oratory is punctuated by what the generally undemonstrative Norwegians consider an unusual amount of gesticulation.

He quickly stamped his authority on the party with a series of witty speeches in parliament debates and called for the conservatives to distinguish their policies more clearly from those of Labour.

Labour has dominated Norwegian politics since the welfare state was founded after World War II. But Norway's political system, based on consensus, has meant that the two major parties have both been broadly in the social democratic tradition.

Syse found it tough to match Brundtland's verbal broadsides in debate and could never claim her international influence, gleaned from championing the environmental cause around the world.

He found his task complicated in September's national elections, as his party also had to fight the right-wing Progress Party and its growing appeal to disillusioned conservative voters.

His attempt to portray the economy as in a state of crisis also backfired. Despite record unemployment, major banks and most economists have given the Labour government much credit for sharp improvements in the oil-based economy since world crude prices collapsed in 1986 and brought recession.

East Germany — discontent rising on eve of 40th anniversary

By Terrence Petty

The Associated Press

BERLIN — A poster on East Berlin's busy Leipziger Strasse shows an attractive woman in a Communist youth uniform, joyous over the 40th anniversary of East Germany.

Such cheerful signs at key points throughout the capital give no hint of growing discontent in East Germany four decades after its founding on Oct. 7, 1949.

Challenged by a determined pro-democracy movement, stung by an exodus of thousands to West Germany and facing apparent disunity within its own ranks, the ruling Communist Party will nonetheless try to project a harmonious face for the 40th anniversary Oct. 7.

Friedrich Schorlemmer, an activist Lutheran pastor in the city of Wittenberg, summed up the widespread sentiment for change.

"We need a pluralistic, Socialist democracy, and we need it now," said Schorlemmer, who has been at the forefront of church calls for reforming the authoritarian system.

Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who plans to attend the 40th anniversary ceremonies, has launched political and econo-

mic reforms in the Soviet Union that have been hailed by many East Germans as a model for their own rigid society. But it remains to be seen whether the Soviet leader will use his visit to try to nudge East Germany's hard-line leader, Erich Honecker, into adopting reforms.

The East German government has shown itself determined to check the pro-democracy mood that has swept across Eastern Europe.

"East Germany does not need reform just for the sake of reform. We solve our own problems through the achievements of our workers," Otto Reinhold, head of the state-run Academy for Social Sciences, declared Sept. 13.

But pro-democracy activists believe that violent demonstrations could soon erupt across East Germany if the country's aging leaders don't give the populace some hope for change.

The 77-year-old Honecker underwent gallbladder surgery this summer and returned to work Sept. 25 after a six-week convalescence. His age and health have prompted speculation about how long he will remain in power and whether his successor will be any more open to calls for change.

Just as East Germany prepared to mark its 40th birthday, a dramatic exodus of disgruntled citizens embarrassed the Communist leadership.

More than 20,000 East German refugees have fled via Hungary's relaxed border with the West since Sept. 11, saying they were seeking democratic freedoms and better living conditions. Several thousand others who took refuge at West German embassies in Prague and Warsaw were granted passage to the West this weekend.

All told so far this year, at least 100,000 East Germans have taken their job skills and training to West Germany, leaving a significant gap in the Communist nation's work force.

East Germans who have remained behind are expressing disillusionment by joining new pro-democracy groups that advocate change within the system.

The most prominent group, Neues Forum, or New Forum, says it signed up more than 4,000 supporters within about two weeks. The group has since been banned by government decree.

On Sept. 25, about 8,000 people marched through the city of Leipzig demanding more democracy. Police arrested about a dozen of them.

The wave of pro-democracy sentiment has caused some second-thoughts within the ruling Communist Party. Hans Modrow, Communist Party chief for the city of Dresden, said the government should think about the causes of the massive emigration. But the country's rulers have given no sign of abandoning their anti-reform stance.

Leading up to the anniversary, the Communist Party has tried to deflect criticism by emphasising its links with Communist allies and trade with the West. At the same time, the state-run media have accused West Germany of fomenting discord by encouraging people to go West. West Germany grants automatic citizenship to East Germans.

State-run publications have also been portraying East Germany as a land of hard workers devoted to Communism, people like Manfred Steller, who supervises a collective.

"When I look around, I start to think how much things have changed in the past 20 years. Berlin Wall we were hauling sacks out of wagons by hand. But now we have a huge fleet of transport vehicles. There have been some problems along the way, but we've mastered them all," said Steller.

Medicine: More progress in forty years than in forty centuries

THE subject is huge but deserves a glance. Three figures show its importance: In 1900 the average life expectancy in France was 43 years. In 1950, it reached 59 years and in 1988, 79 years. One can thus quite rightly say that there has been more progress in medicine in the last 40 years than in the last 40 centuries.

This progress can be seen in all fields, during this extraordinary period of change, but special mention should be given to anaesthetics and reanimation without which surgery would never have been able to make the bold strides which have become common events.

Statistics show that a risk from anaesthetics is very low, but incidents appear to have risen sharply and who can claim to be infallible?

In 1950, the length of being under anaesthetic was limited, by its own toxicity, to about 90 minutes. This considerably limited surgical possibilities and only allowed surgeons, in many cases, to perform a rather rough job. This resulted in unfortunate sequelae to the operation without much hope of relieving the patient and a high rate of failures or operations which were only partly successful. Today, emphasis can be placed on the miracles achieved in operations which used to be mutilating and are now increasingly healing and reparative, culminating these last few years in endoscopic surgery.

Numerous means of investigation, such as X-rays, scanners, ultrasound, nuclear magnetic resonance, etc. make it possible to achieve a more accurate diagnosis which is also more thorough and safer, while an ever more surprising and efficient technology allows the doctor's eye to have a look around inside the body thanks to all the varieties of endoscopes and optic fibres linked up to video screens, enabling the surgeon to operate with precision, without opening up the body, using ultrasounds, a laser, etc. Moreover, the appearance of microsurgery has made it possible to efficiently perform operations which would have been unimaginable before, on blood vessels,

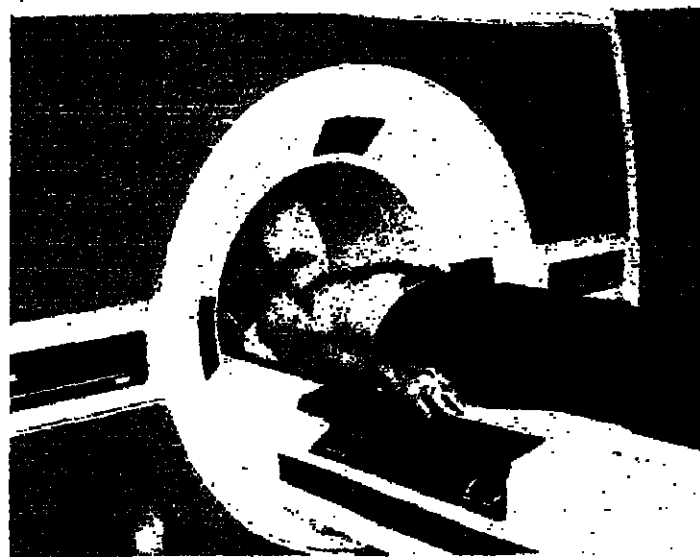
nerves, eyes and ears, etc.

Fundamental research, unknown to the public, has made great strides in microbiology and its repercussions have a bearing on everyday life and on the extraordinary progress of pharmacology. Nearly 90% of medicines used today did not exist in the 1950s. Research was carried out on natural substances used as such or improved, until the creation of synthetic molecules, while ceaselessly seeking to make products more effective, easier to use, with fewer side effects and a low toxicity. All this means that the doctor, who was helpless in the past, is now able to find powerful products and is able to cope with previously hopeless situations.

Not all problems have been solved however. For instance, the very common matter of high blood pressure is still inexplicable in 80% of cases, but there are products able to cope with this problem. The same applies to the disease commonly known as rheumatism. In this case, the discovery of cortisone, and then of synthetic anti-inflammatory agents without the drawbacks of the former, bring relief to sufferers. Similarly, we still do not understand many of the keys to mental illness, probably due to anomalies in the bio-chemical metabolism of the brain; but, nevertheless, we have the means to modify it and often to cure it.

In the 1950s, cardio-vascular diseases only offered sufferers the prospect of a very slow pace of life, diets and digitaline, while the doctor could do little more than note the progress of the disease. Times have changed. It is possible to recover from coronary thrombosis. Lesions of the heart muscle can be respected. When necessary, one can operate or even clear out "blocked-up pipes". It is even possible to perform a graft or a transplant.

It is often said that cancer is becoming more widespread. It is true statistically, but this is because we live longer and also because far more cases are cured thanks to the use of rays which are easier to handle, to chemotherapy and to surgery, but



also because the notion of early detection is making headway. Certain varieties can now even be cured a hundred per cent (e.g. Hodgkins disease).

Hormones were discovered at around the same time and our knowledge of them has made great strides since it became possible to isolate molecules of them and to produce them synthetically.

Vast horizons have thus been discovered. Endocrinology was practically born at the same time, as well as gynaecology. The latter, which used to be almost exclusively the field of surgeons, has now become a specialty in its own right whose scope extends from contraception to sterility and includes treatment for all kinds of lesions of the genital organs and techniques of "assisted procreation". Similarly, pregnancy and birth are no longer dangerous adventures (high blood pressure, infection, haemorrhage): "died while giving birth" has become an expression from the past, with the turn occurring between 1950 and 1970.

Urology has become nephrology, which means that we have penetrated the workings of those extraordinary purification organs which are vital and they can be treated effectively both medically and surgically. A kidney transplant, which was unthinkable 40 years ago, has become a routine act. The same point has almost been reached for the liver and the pancreas with an astonishing achievement for the latter with genetics: the creation of cells able to produce insulin and which, simply injected into the body, become fixed in the failing pan-

creas. After the success of synthetic hypoglycaemia agents, it might become possible to fight diabetes in the same way.

Mention need also be made of the fundamental discoveries of cell biology, the countless enzyme systems conditioning exchanges and metabolisms, immunity systems whose secrets have been uncovered, at the same time explaining our means of defence and making organ transplants possible, the HLA system opening the door to "predictive" medicine, genetic manipulation which opens up giddy, disquieting horizons and many other discoveries which are revolutionising man's future.

But there are a few shadows on this rosy picture. On the one hand, there are many diseases which resist research and, on the other hand, new diseases are appearing. AIDS, of course, but there are also many others such as osteoporosis linked to the lengthening of the lifespan. (Annual cost 4 billion francs). Another example is in antibiotics, which have conquered numerous infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, but the germs, living substances, are capable of transmutation which makes the antibiotics ineffective or make it necessary to use much larger amounts, and viruses are gaining ground while, apart from Acyclovir, we are quite powerless against them, a fact which is not often realised.

The overall assessment is certainly positive and more than satisfactory, but life is such a complex phenomenon that we are still far from having solved all the problems it poses. — French features.

Catholicism and world Jewry — Frictions between them

By Pascal B. Karmy

WORLD Jewry never misses any opportunity to attack the Catholic Church or the Catholics in general as shown by actual incidents.

It may be recalled that in 1986 Pope John Paul II rendered a visit to the Jewish synagogue in Rome as a gesture of reconciliation between world Jewry and Catholicism. The papal visit had been made on purely religious grounds with no political connotation. However, the head of the Jewish community in Rome Giacomo Saban tried to exploit the visit by calling upon the Vatican to recognise Israel. The Pope turned a deaf ear to this call as it was and still is inconceivable that the Vatican would recognise the state of Israel as long as the latter is occupying Palestinian territory and is oppressing and torturing the Palestinians and deporting them from their own homeland. And it should be mentioned in passing that the Pope has so far refused to visit Jerusalem under Israeli occupation despite world Jewry pressure on him to do so.

Indeed the Pope's visit to Jerusalem would, in the present tragic circumstances in the occupied territories, be most inopportune, unjust to the Palestinians and tantamount to the recognition of the illegal occupation of Jerusalem by Israel.

After World War II world Jewry has viciously attacked the late Pope Pius XII in the play entitled "The Vicar" as he has been falsely accused of overlooking Hitler's oppression of the Jews during the World War II. The play was fraught with slandering accusations against the Pope and the Catholic Church for their alleged stand towards Nazism. Suffice it to say here that it is a well-known fact that the Catholic church and other Christian leaders helped and protected at the risk of their lives thousands of Jews in Europe from Nazi persecution, while many Jewish leaders cooperated with the Nazis as is glaringly proven in the book entitled "The Perfidy" written by a Jewish author and as revealed in the Eichman trial which took place in Jerusalem.

When Pope John Paul II visited Germany in May 1987 and declared the beatification of Sister Teresa Benedicta of the Cross, Zionists and certain Jews shrieked and howled against the Pope and the beatification on the ground that Sister Teresa was a Jewess and not a Christian. The incident was published at the time in the American weekly "Time" magazine dated May 4, 1987 under the heading "Jews Protest a Beatification." Mr. Tullia Zevi President of the Union of Italian Jewish communities accused the Catholic Church with lack of sensitivity on its part for beatifying a Jewess as alleged by him. To cut a long story short let me say this: Sister Teresa had been willingly converted to Christianity and lived a pious and saintly life and attended three masses a day in the Carmelite Convent in Cologne in Germany. She being of Jewish origin and the convent being afraid for her life from the Nazis, she was sent to Echt in Holland. However when the Germans occupied Holland she was taken by the Nazis to Auschwitz concentration camp and died there. But the Catholic Church rightly considered her a Christian since she lived and died as a

devout Christian regardless of her ethnic or anterior religion.

Before the Pope embarked on his tour in the United States in September 1987 American Jewish leaders declared that they would not decide to meet the Pope until after a prior meeting had been held between the Pope and Jewish representatives. The purpose of the meeting was to undertake a dialogue on Israel, the holocaust and the so-called Catholic antisemitism. The meeting took place and it seemed that a detente occurred in the relations between the Catholic Church and the American Jewry but the Pope did not make any concession at all with regard to the recognition of Israel. Those relations had indeed reached their lowest ebb following President Waldheim's official visit to the Vatican early 1987. The World Jewish Congress and Israel led a sinister campaign against the Pope for officially receiving at the Vatican the President of the Austrian Republic one of the strongholds of Catholicism. Israel even impudently condemned the visit.

Again world Jewry and Israel strongly criticised the Pope for receiving Yasser Arafat at the Vatican a few years ago but the Jewish reaction to the recent meeting between them in early

1989 was comparatively mild.

The most recent friction between the Jews and the Catholics occurred in Poland on the question of the Carmelite convent near ex-Auschwitz concentration camp. The story of this convent is shortly as follows: Carmelite nuns came to live in an old building situated on the border of Auschwitz camp. During the World War II the Nazis used it as a warehouse for their supplies. The Carmelite nuns had obtained the authorisation of the Polish government to transform the building into a convent. The building was buttressed and renovated and the uncultivated land surrounding it was converted into a beautiful garden. As is known the Carmelite order of nuns is the type of an isolated nunnery as they do not mix with the outside world as they pass most of their time in devotion and prayer to God to forgive the sins of human beings. It was initially agreed between the Catholic and Jewish leaders in Poland to remove the nuns to the Christian-Jewish dialogue Centre but the nuns for some reason or other remained in their same place. Consequently the relations between the Polish Catholics and the Jews deteriorated to the extent that Jewish groups held demonstrations against the existence of the convent near Auschwitz. In one of those demonstrations a certain American Rabbi from New York and his followers jumped over the fence surrounding the compound of the convent but the guards repulsed them and expelled them from the compound. Under the influence of world Jewry some of

the world television broadcasted the event in a manner showing the Polish people as anti-semitic. The Polish Catholics were consequently extremely angered and considered the Jewish demonstrations at the convent as a sacrilege and an attempt to scare the nuns away.

The Jewish demonstrations and propaganda had an adverse effect as the Catholic Poles claimed now that the convent should not be removed from its place as it is a Polish convent and is situated on Polish soil. They contend also that not only the Jews were persecuted and killed by the Nazis during the war as the latter killed three million Poles and suffered more than any other people at the hands of the Nazis. So the Poles argue the Jews cannot monopolise the holocaust to themselves.

The Jewish communities of the United States have no right to interfere with a matter which is within the sole jurisdiction of the Polish authorities. It is better not to add fuel to the fire of friction between world Jewry and Catholicism as did Shamir the other day by stating that the Poles are viciously anti-semitic. Israel cannot place havoc in Poland as it is doing in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The words of the late General De Gaulle still ring true when he said that the Jews are a "domineering people" (un peuple dominateur). Indeed world Jewry appears to dominate every people if they can as the occupation of Palestinian territory and the disputes between Catholicism and Jewry amply show.

25,000 blind people see with eyes of Sri Lankans

By Dalton De Silva
Reporter

COLOMBO — Horikoshi Masao, a 60-year-old Japanese, is one of 25,000 people in different parts of the world whose sight has been restored by corneal grafting from eyes donated in Sri Lanka.

Masao, a grandfather, came to the Indian Ocean island to join in celebrations organised by the Sri Lanka Eye Donation Society marking the donation of the 25,000th eye.

The society's president, eye surgeon Dr. Hudson Silva, said Sri Lanka was the only country in the world which sends corneas to other nations to cure blindness.

Silva, who started the scheme, said the eyes were given to 57 countries over the past 25 years.

"Our eyes have gone to so many countries to illuminate the world," said Silva.

The Eye Donation Society has a list of more than 550,000 people, mostly Buddhists, who have signed forms offering their corneas for grafting after death.

Among them are Sri Lankan President Ramasinghe Premadasa, cabinet ministers and other leading politicians.

"The response was dramatic. Some were even prepared to give one eye while they were still alive," said Silva.

Premadasa, who was the chief guest at celebrations to mark the event, said that at Silva's request he had carried eyes to several countries on his official tours as prime minister before he became president early this year.

"I have taken eyes to various countries and I know how much the people in those countries appreciate it," he said.

Masao's defective eyes were repaired with the corneas of a 65-year-old Sri Lankan woman named Aslin Nona three days after she died.

During his visit to the island, Masao drove to Aslin Nona's home at Heriyantadawe in the suburbs of Colombo to see her family.

"I am very happy to see you, I have always wanted to see all of you with these eyes," he told Aslin Nona's children and grandchildren.

Her granddaughter, Karunaseeli, 23, showed Masao pictures of Aslin Nona in the family album. "I am very happy to see her," he said.

"This is like as if our grandmother has returned home," said Tilakaratne, one of Aslin Nona's grandsons.

The Eye Donation Society started donating eyes to local hospitals for grafting in 1961.

"Before we started this scheme, the eyes were obtained from people sent to the gallows. But, when in 1956 the government stopped executions, the flow of eyes to the hospitals dried up," he said.

Three years after the society started collecting corneas from donors who bequeathed their eyes there was an excess of eyes over the number required by the local hospitals, he said.

"We then started donating the excess eyes to foreign countries. The first batch of six eyes was sent to Singapore on the full-moon day of the month of May, 1964," Silva said.

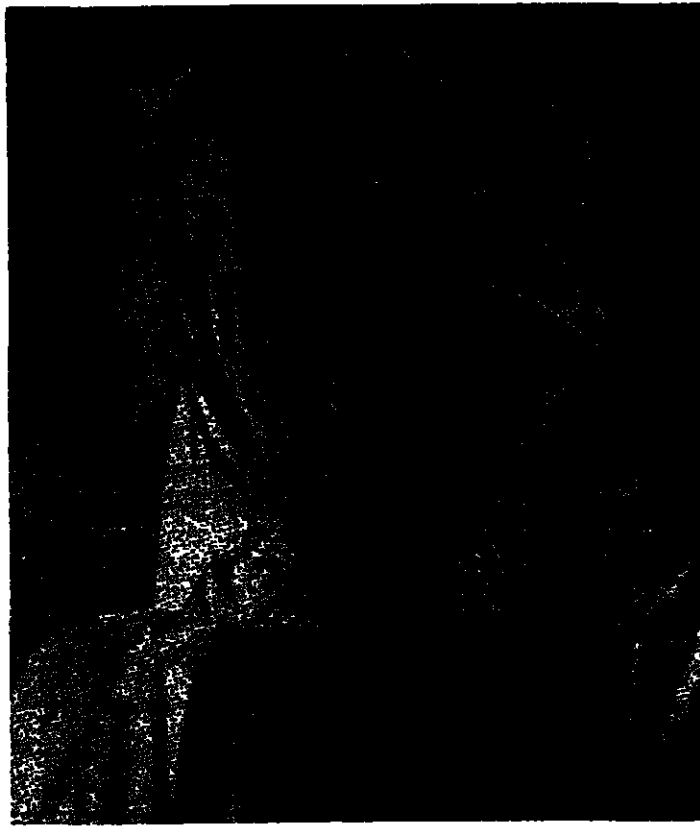
He said giving the eyes on full-moon day was significant because the day is sacred to Buddhists, who form 70 per cent of Sri Lanka's 16 million people.

"Buddhists believe that the donation of eyes is a meritorious deed," he said.

The eyes have been sent to countries as far away as Brazil in the West and Japan in the East. Pakistan received the most number of corneas, nearly 9,000. Egypt and the Maldives got one pair each. The 25,000th eye went to Indonesia.

Silva said the eyes had to be removed within four hours of the death of the donor. Laboratory facilities given by the Netherlands to the society enables it to preserve the corneas up to three months if necessary before grafting.

The eyes are sent to foreign countries by plane in refrigerated containers.



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Survey detects slowdown in international mergers

NEW YORK (R) — The global merger boom that started in the early 1980s slowed during the first three quarters of 1989 as the buyout industry apparently was finishing its digestion of gains made in the last year, according to a survey.

The survey by IDD Information Services also found that although the number of corporate mergers and acquisitions in the United States and overseas for the first three periods in 1989 was down from the previous year, the dollar amount was barely changed.

So far this year, IDD said 3,666 companies were acquired for \$248.53 billion. That was down 12 per cent from 4,171 targets valued at \$248.57 billion and acquired in the same period last year.

The total for the first nine months of 1989 included the huge \$29.8 billion leveraged buyout of RJR Nabisco.

IDD said that in the United States, acquisitions in the third quarter were down 13.8 per cent from the previous quarter. There were 621 U.S. targets acquired in

the third quarter, down from 721 in the prior three months.

According to the survey, Wasserstein, Perella and Co. was the choice investment bank for the first three quarters by advising on 34 transactions collectively valued at \$70.4 billion, including the RJR Nabisco deal. The firm was ranked ninth in 1988.

If the RJR Nabisco deal were excluded, First Boston Corporation would have been first with 91 deals worth \$50.7 billion.

Shearson Lehman Hutton had the highest number of deals, 106, worth \$20.8 billion.

Bull buys Zenith

Meanwhile, France's state-owned Compagnie Des Machines Bull said it would buy Zenith Electronics Corp's computer unit, making it the largest computer

Labour pledges higher tax on wealthy Britons

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party set out plans to boost living standards for the low-paid Tuesday, promising to raise income tax for the wealthy and cut it for the poor.

John Smith, Labour's chief financial spokesman, said that a Labour government would also introduce a national minimum wage expected to benefit about four million workers, most of them women.

"These policies will offer a better life to millions in this country and begin to bring some of Britain's poorest families from the poverty trap," Smith told the party's annual conference at the seaside resort of Brighton.

Personal income tax would be reduced for the lower-paid, while those on higher incomes would pay more tax. Maternity and child benefits would be improved while pensioners and the disabled would also be better off.

Smith said that under Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Britain had become an unjust society characterised by "a

system of incentives for the wealthy and penalties for the many poor."

He told the conference: "Fairness has no place in Thatcher's Britain because she believes in inequality. She thinks of it as a virtue and a means of controlling the economy."

Smith's attack comes at a time when the Conservative government is under increasing fire for its handling of the economy.

Britain's interest rates are standing at 14 per cent, the highest in any major industrialised country, and are widely expected to rise further while the trade deficit is at record levels.

Labour, in opposition since 1979, is now leading the Conservatives in all major opinion polls.

Stung by its third consecutive election defeat in 1987, Labour has spent the last two years drawing up a revised set of policies aimed at making it electable again. However, Thatcher does not have to call an election before 1992.

Jordan rolls new export campaign

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade has created a centre to provide information to Jordanian businesses to encourage their exports especially to European countries and America. Secretary-General Mohammad Saqqaf announced here Tuesday.

The centre will provide Jordanian exporters and importers with information and will issue pamphlets starting next month with most up to date information about various products in demand in other countries, Saqqaf said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The centre's information is divided into three categories. The first of which deals with statistical lists and names of countries that could be potential importers of Jordanian products.

The second provides commercial information about the foreign markets in terms of certain commodities they produce or demand, prices of commodities, ways to reach markets and potential importers of Jordanian products there.

He said that the centre has also compiled the names and addresses of 350 Jordanian businesses wishing to benefit from the new centre's services.

The third category involved in these services provides names and addresses of importers of Jordanian products in Egypt and North Yemen, and shortly there will be information about Iraqi and Tunisian importers of Jordanian products, Saqqaf added.

He said that the 350 Jordanian businesses will be given detailed information about studies conducted by the JCCC on foreign markets.

ter firm in Europe.

The \$635 million deal will push Bull ahead of rivals Siemens A.G. and Olivetti and C. S.P.A. group chairman Francis Lorentz said.

"With sales of nearly \$7 billion we will rank seventh in the world," he said.

Bull — nationalised by France's Socialist government in 1983 — bears the name of Norwegian engineer Frederik Rosing Bull who invented a punch-card adding machine in 1919.

The company has been through a series of identity changes, owned in turn by Norwegian, Swiss, American and finally French interests.

In 1983 Socialist President Francois Mitterrand floated the loss-making company as the nation's high-technology flagship.

Bull has since pulled out of the red, recovering from a 1.35 billion franc (\$211 million) loss in 1982 to post a modest 1988 net profit of 303 million francs (\$47 million) on sales of 31.55 billion francs (\$4.93 billion).

Lorentz said Zenith's computer business would help boost Bull's profitability. "Our profits will be improved and our position strengthened," he said of the Bull deal.

Zenith's computer unit had a 1988 operating margin of just under four per cent on turnover of about \$1.4 billion.

Bull made its first major move into the United States in 1987 when it set up Honeywell Bull Inc. as a joint venture with Honeywell of the United States and Japan's NEC Corp.

Bull has since taken a controlling 65 per cent and changed the U.S. group's name to Bull H.N.

Swissair, SAS form alliance

AMMAN (J.T.) — Swissair and SAS have agreed on a comprehensive alliance to create a competitive worldwide traffic and travel service system with a solid base in the European market.

Under the terms of the agreement the two companies will develop a partnership covering traffic systems and travel products, hotels trading activities, inflight catering and restaurant operations, fleet planning, aircraft maintenance, data and telecommunication systems and staff training.

The cooperation will be confirmed also through a mutual financial engagement between the two parties in the range of five to ten per cent to be completed during 1990. Representation on one another's boards of directors may also be considered.

Preparations for the alliance have taken place over an extended period of time in which a number of joint committees have evaluated the potential of the cooperation. Initially it is estimated that the two companies can each achieve some SFR. 50

million in annual result improvements by combining resources in a number of areas.

Swissair and SAS also share in view that only strong European airlines — those with solid market bases and innovative products and services — will be able to provide comprehensive intercontinental services in competition with cost-efficient U.S. and Asian carriers in the 1990s.

The Swissair-SAS partnership links two quality market leaders. The key to the cooperation will be the coordination and development of the two airlines' global traffic systems' products and marketing.

Swissair fills the blanks in SAS global traffic system with its comprehensive route network serving Africa. The Middle East and the Indian sub-continent says SAS president and chief executive officer Jan Carlzon. The alliance will give the Scandinavian market daily one-stop links with these areas. With traffic growth from Scandinavia, Swissair can expand service on these routes.

Specialists examine farming challenges in Arab World

AMMAN (J.T.) — Agricultural specialists from Jordan and other Arab countries opened a two-day meeting at the University of Jordan Tuesday to discuss matters related to the protection of plants and food security in the Arab World.

Dr. Eid Duhayyat, the university's vice president opened the meeting with a call on Arab countries to give due attention to agricultural integration so as to face the serious food challenges of the future.

Protection of plants is part of an on-going process to attain food security for the Arab countries because eliminating pests means providing more ample crops, Duhayyat said in his address to the

meeting. Statistics reveal that the Arab World is increasing its food consumption at the rate of six per cent while food production lags behind at the rate of 2.5 per cent, thus a dangerous gap exists, Duhayyat noted.

To overcome the serious problem, he said, researchers and agricultural specialists are called on to double their efforts and to help the Arab World select the best and most improved seeds and plants and to deal with all matters that can increase the output.

Duhayyat noted that the Arab World's population is growing at an alarming rate and could reach 275 million by the end of the

present century. Another call on researchers to increase their efforts in food production came from Ministry of Agriculture's Secretary-General Sami Sunza who said that a great deal of crops is lost every year due to pests that affect food plants in the Arab World.

His views were echoed by Dr. Suleiman Arabiyat the University of Jordan's dean of the Faculty of Agriculture who referred in particular to the present difficulties facing the Arab nation in providing sufficient food supplies for its ever increasing population.

He blamed adverse climatic conditions, natural disasters and pests as the major elements that

harm agricultural production. Arabiyat underlined the importance of modern equipment in farming and the employment of pesticides as means to combat pests and diseases affecting crops.

According to Dr. Ibrahim Al Nazer, chairman of a committee that prepared for the conference, the delegates will review several working papers dealing with means to combat pests that affect animals, plants and humans, and will direct their attention to studies and research work dealing with pesticides, bee breeding, and food production.

The delegates, Nazer said, will make field trips to a number of Jordan Valley projects.

Rising stocks cheer Turks

ISTANBUL (R) — The Turkish stock market jumped to its fifth consecutive all-time high Tuesday, riding a bull run triggered Aug. 9, when it was opened to foreign capital.

Crowds of excited investors exulted by the rise spilled out of the Istanbul Stock Exchange onto a Bosphorus quayside road, watched by bemused passengers on a Soviet cruise ship towering above.

The market index closed at 1,707.93, up 8.4 per cent from Monday. It was risen 121 per cent since Aug. 9 and 357 per cent since Jan. 1.

Brokers said funds flowing into the market from abroad after the Aug. 9 decree allowed foreigners to repatriate profits from stocks were a major factor pushing up

prices. "People come to my office with pockets stuffed full of cash and say just by what you think best," one broker said.

"Every day we see foreigners coming. Japanese, Americans, British," said Osman Nasir, adding that he had handed over his clothing shop to his brother while he played the market.

Local investors expect that large amounts of cash from high-interest bank deposits maturing in October will be invested in the market, pushing prices up further.

"I'll keep on rising. New money keeps coming on and the banks are now investing too," said Asuman Olgun, a broker with Pamukbank Tas, exhausted after one of her busiest days.

After trading ended, officials had to switch off lights and link hands to clear out investors still trying to peer through binoculars at stock prices on boards around the trading floor.

For those gathered on the quayside road, prices were relayed by a special electronic ticker-tape style display.

The index exceeded its August, 1987, peak of 1,332 last Wednesday and went on rising. But brokers calculate that, due to inflation, the 1987 high is the equivalent to 3,000 now.

They also note that the market is still small, about one thousandth of the size of London. The bellweather stock Eregli Demir Celik A.S. has leapt over

1,200 per cent this year and no stock lost value Tuesday. Cukurova Elektrik A.S. gained although a bank sold 800 million lira (\$350,000) worth of its shares, brokers said.

Trading volume was 18 billion lira (\$8 million), 10 to 15 times higher than it was before the Aug. 9 decree.

Brokers said they believed that the market was more stable and sophisticated than in August, 1987, as both buyers and sellers were in the market. But some cautioned that the panicky crash after August, 1987, might be repeated.

"People are very interested but they still don't really know what they are buying," Olgun said.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Jordan enjoys real estate boom

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Lands and Survey Department announced Tuesday that it collected JD 18,233,467 in revenues in the past nine months against JD 11,947,388 in the same period of last year. The department's acting director general Ahmad Jamal Hussein said that the department last month collected JD 2,567,793 against JD 1,575,447 during September of 1988. Hussein has taken over from Badri Al Mulqi who had resigned to run for parliamentary election.

CAEU customs experts continue talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A customs committee set up by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) continued its meetings in Amman Tuesday by reviewing a memorandum presented by the CAEU board. The memorandum dwelt on matters related to exporting products manufactured within the free zone areas set up in various Arab countries. According to a committee spokesman, the meeting will reexamine a previous CAEU decision excluding such products from privileges offered to similar products traded among the Arab Common Market countries.

Jordan, Egypt examine trade problems

CAIRO (Petra) — Trade ties between Jordan and Egypt in general, renewal of a bilateral trade protocol and the work of the Jordan trade centre in Cairo in particular came under discussion in Cairo Tuesday between Jordan's Ambassador Nabih Al Nimr and Egyptian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Yusri Mustafa. A statement after the meeting said the talks explored facilities, to the import-export operations between the two countries within the context of the equitable trade deal. The two sides also reviewed Jordanian cement exports to Egypt within the equitable deal signed by the two countries last year. The statement quoted the Egyptian minister as saying that a special joint committee has been formed to deal with problems that had been obstructing the implementation of the old trade protocol and to pave the way for the conclusion of a new protocol based on new principles and taking into consideration the interests of both sides.

Shevardnadze speaks of 'new era'

NEW YORK (R) — Reflecting a new era of superpower cooperation, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze Monday urged the United States to join his country in forging a new deal for underdeveloped nations to avert a "deep economic depression." Shevardnadze drew many comparisons to his country's present problems and the ones faced during the Great Depression of the 1930s by the United States, an era in which he said a new deal was shaped to save capitalism. He said glasnost and perestroika (restructuring and openness) policies were designed to democratise and improve the Soviet Union had likened them to the revolution effected by president Franklin Roosevelt's new deal. He then warned, "right before our eyes the world is sliding into a deep economic depression. The debt of the Third World countries, the interest they have to pay and the pace of their economic development — are these not the signs of an impending catastrophe." He called for radical steps to be taken, "a kind of new deal, a transition to a policy that would draw the developing countries into a scientific, technological and information revolution."

Arabs top French arms clients

PARIS (AP) — The value of export orders booked by French arms manufacturers surged by 30 per cent last year to 37.5 billion francs (\$6 billion), the French defence ministry said Monday. The ministry said a breakdown by sector shows that 53 per cent of the total was accounted for by orders for aeronautical equipment and 36 per cent for land-based defence equipment, while naval orders represented only 11 per cent. Geographically, France's biggest customers remain the Middle East and North Africa, together accounting for 55 per cent of total orders. North America and Western Europe account for 24 per cent of the 1988 total, and South America is another important market, accounting for 14 per cent of French exports. The Far East and sub-Saharan Africa represent four per cent and two per cent respectively of last year's total order book, and Eastern Europe and "diverse" other countries accounted for another one per cent. The ministry said that actual export shipments of French defence equipment increased by 12 per cent last year to 38.2 billion francs (\$6.06 billion).

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday, October 3, 1989
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	97.1	98.1
U.S. dollar	618.0	624.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	441.7	446.1
Pound Sterling	997.6	1007.6	Dutch guilder	291.6	294.5
Deutschmark	329.2	332.5	Swedish crown	96.0	97.0
Swiss franc	380.0	383.8	Italian lira (for 100)	45.0	45.5
			Belgian franc (for 10)	156.8	158.4

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

	One Sterling	1.6140/50	U.S. dollars	1.1763/73
One U.S. dollar		1.1763/73	Canadian dollar	1.8770/77
		2.1190/97	Deutchmarks	1.6270/80
		39.43/46	Dutch guilders	6.3700/50
		6.3700/50	Belgian francs	1375/1376
		1375/1376	French francs	140.72/82
		140.72/82	Italian lire	6.4350/400
		6.4350/400	Japanese yen	6.9300/50
		6.9300/50	Swedish crowns	7.3100/50
		7.3100/50	Norwegian crowns	
			Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	365.30/365.60		U.S. dollars	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

SYDNEY — The stock market surged to a sharply higher close on the back of a 21-point gain on Wall Street, a softer local dollar and a jump in futures prices. The All Ordinaries Index ended 28.8 points up at 1722.1.

TOKYO — Share prices dropped sharply, mostly on a flood of sell orders from investment trusts. The Nikkei Index fell 256.60 to 35,366.37.

HONG KONG — Share prices ended firmer in moderate trade boosted by London institutional buying. The Hang Seng Index rose 39.95 to 2,786.65.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed generally firmer on late short-covering and bargain-hunting despite a sharp fall in Japan's Nikkei Index. The Straits Times Industrial Index gained 13.07 to 1,388.32.

BOMBAY — Shares fell on speculative selling. Brokers were less sure of moves to decontrol steel prices, which buoyed shares last week. Tata Steel fell 21.25 rupees to 1266.25.

FRANKFURT — Strong demand for selected stocks like Daimler and AEG pulled prices sharply higher as concern about domestic interest rates faded. The Real-Time 30-Share Dax Index ended 24.60 points higher at 1,602.40.

PARIS — French share prices were firmer at midsession with insurers the centre of attention. The CAC-40 index was 16.86 points higher at 1,893.10 at 1200 GMT.

LONDON — Share prices stood at the day's highs. The FTSE 100 was 22.7 points up at 2311.9, by 1516 GMT.

NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices gained sharply in late morning trading. The Dow rose about 21 to 2734.

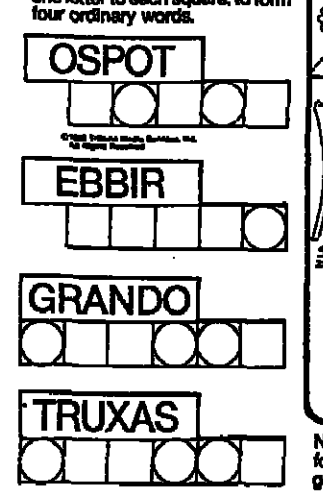
THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: " " " " " "

Yesterday's Jumble: IVORY RIGHT WEEVIL TANDEM

Answer: When you "live it up," you might try to do this afterwards — LIVE IT DOWN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: When you "live it up," you might try to do this afterwards — LIVE IT DOWN

Peanuts

Mutt'n Jeff

Andy Capp



Evert 1st woman nominated for Farewell to Sport Award

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Chris Evert, who ended her 19-year tennis career after last month's U.S. Open, became the first woman and first tennis player to be nominated for the Farewell to Sport Award, Pittsburgh's Dapper Dan Club announced Monday.

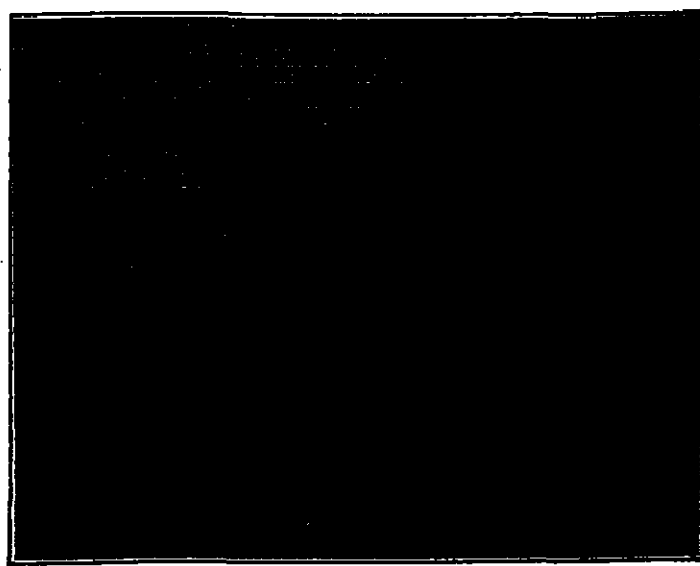
The three other finalists are Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Mike Schmidt and Tom Landry.

The Farewell to Sport Award honours a retiring athlete or coach who "best exemplified the ideals of competitive excellence and community service over the course of a distinguished career."

Evert, 34, won 18 grand slam events — six U.S. Opens, seven French Opens, three Wimbledon and two Australian Opens — and a record 157 singles titles.

Abdul-Jabbar, 42, a centre, played a record 20 seasons in the National Basketball Association for the Milwaukee Bucks and Los Angeles Lakers. He is basketball's all-time leader in points, most valuable player awards, games, minutes played and blocked shots. He played in 19 all-star games and was a member of six NBA championship teams.

Landry, 65, coached the Dallas Cowboys their first 29 years, leading them to super bowl victory.



Chris Evert

tories in five appearances. His team set a National Football League record with 20 straight winning seasons. Landry was fired last Feb. 25 and replaced by Jimmy Johnson when Arkansas oilman Jerry Jones bought the franchise.

Schmidt, 40, retired May 29. The third baseman finished his career with 548 home runs, seventh best in baseball history

and three MVP awards. He holds virtually all the Philadelphia Phillies' offensive records and won 10 gold gloves for fielding excellence in his 16-year career.

Previous winners include Walter Payton of the Chicago Bears and Julius Erving of the Philadelphia 76ers. Former winners participate in the selection of their successors.

The award will be presented at a dinner on Feb. 10.

Lendl tops Stockholm seeds

STOCKHOLM (R) — Ivan Lendl, Stefan Edberg and Andre Agassi will be the top seeds at the Stockholm Open next month when the tournament is played in the city's spherical globe arena for the first time, the organisers said Monday.

Austria's Thomas Muster,

ranked 10th in the world when he was injured in a freak car accident in Florida last April, will also take part at the indoor event, to be played from November 6-12.

Other top flight players include Sweden's former world number one Mats Wilander, Americans Tim Mayotte and Aaron Krickstein and Frenchman Yannic Noah.

Reigning Stockholm champion Boris Becker was not on the official acceptance list, but the organisers said the West German was considering a possible last minute entry.

The move from Stockholm's 4,000-seat royal tennis stadium to the globe's 14,000-seat dome, described as the world's largest spherical building, has enabled organisers to raise prize money,

Drug testing programme begins

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Fourteen U.S. track and field athletes have been selected at random for the start this week of a new drug testing programme.

None of the athletes will be identified unless test results are positive and all appeals have been exhausted, the Athletics Congress, the governing body for track and field in the United States, said Monday.

The programme, which went into effect Monday, was approved at TAC's annual convention last December. It makes the top 15 Americans in each

event subject to random selection within 48 hours of notification throughout the year. The tests will be for steroids and masking agents, diuretics and other substances designed to enhance an athlete's performance.

When the programme is in full operation, the top 15 Americans in each event will be subject to random selection within 48 hours of notification throughout the year.

TAC will test 14 athletes each week at least through the end of October. Eventually, the number will be increased to 60 per month.

Those who test positive face two-year suspensions for the first violation; those who test positive a second time face lifetime banishment, TAC said.

A TAC administrator will notify each athlete selected for testing, and urine samples will be collected within 48 hours by drug-testing personnel of the U.S. Olympic Committee. Samples will be sent to a laboratory in Indianapolis for analysis.

Any athlete who fails to comply "shall be deemed to have rendered himself ineligible to the same extent as if he had given a

sample that tested positive," TAC said.

The only exceptions will be for such extenuating circumstances as a death in the family or the hospitalization of the athlete, TAC said.

TAC also will continue testing for drugs at all events at which national teams are chosen, at selected national championship events and at other randomly selected competitions throughout the country.

TAC has budgeted \$300,000 for the programme, along with another \$100,000 from the United States Olympic Committee.

Kasparov wins Dutch tourney, breaks Fischer's record

TILBURG, Netherlands (AP) — Reigning world champion Garry Kasparov of the Soviet Union on Monday earned the highest rating record in the history of the game with his win in the 15th annual Interpolis Chess Tournament.

Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet exile now living in Switzerland, finished second in the \$50,000 event.

By defeating Norway's Simen Agdestein in the final round of the tournament, Kasparov garnered 12 points out of 14 matches, the best tournament record ever.

His performance at the chess spectacular in this southern Dutch city also shattered U.S. player Bobby Fischer's 1972 record of 2,785 ELO points on the international ranking list of the World Chess Federation (FIDE).

After his Monday victory, the 26-year-old Soviet grandmaster is

entitled to 2,795 ELO points. Although the next rating list will not be officially published before Jan. 1, Kasparov, who does not plan to appear in any more tournaments this year, seems certain of his record.

Kasparov, whose \$12,000 Interpolis win was the latest in an unbroken string of tournament victories since 1981, was elated during the award ceremony here.

"It's like breaking Bob Beamon's record on the long jump," Kasparov told reporters. Beamon, a U.S. track and field star, still holds the 8.90-metre long jump record he set during the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City.

In Monday's match, Kasparov gave his Norwegian opponent short shift, deploying his forces from a French defence. When the world champion's free pawn on the A-file promoted, Agdestein

resigned in a hopeless position after 30 moves.

Korchnoi, the 58-year-old veteran, capped a successful tournament, in which he garnered 8½ points, with a draw against Yugoslavia's Ljubomir Ljubojevic Monday. After plodding through a gruelling Indian defence, the contestants signed the peace after a mere 20 moves.

The second place in the class-16 Interpolis event, the highest tournament rating awarded by FIDE, earned Korchnoi \$8,000. With 7 points in the final standings, Ljubojevic held the third-place position, which he shared with Hungary's Gyula Sax.

In other action in the 14th and final round, rookie Dutchman Jeroen Piket was defeated in 40 moves by Vassily Ivanchuk, a 20-year-old Soviet prodigy whom the venerable Mikhail Botvinnik has recently earmarked as a fu-



Garry Kasparov

ture world champion.

In the longest drawn-out game of the day, Sax shared a half-point with Iceland's Johann Hjartarson in a 56-move contest that developed from a Spanish defence.

In the final Tilburg ranking, Ivanchuk was fifth with a 6½ points. Hjartarson and Agdestein shared the sixth place with 5½, and Piket finished last with 4 points out of 14 matches.

Yankee outfielder sentenced to 60 days

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Luis Polonia is going to jail after a Milwaukee judge sentenced him to 60 days for having sex with a 15-year-old girl who had accompanied the New York Yankees outfielder to his hotel room last August.

"I made a mistake and I'm really sorry for it," Polonia told circuit judge Thomas Doherty before the sentence was imposed Monday. "I'm a human being and anybody can make the mistake I made."

Doherty also fined Polonia \$1,500 and ordered him to contribute \$10,000 to the Sinai Samaritan Medical Centre's Sexual Assault Treatment Centre.

Doherty said that although Polonia's relationship with the girl was consensual, the purpose of the law is to protect the naive "from predators, if you will."

"Not to impose some jail sentence would diminish the significance of this incident," Doherty said.

The judge said he hoped the sentence would send a message to young men like Polonia who travel around the country "to think twice, three or four times and then not do it."

Polonia, who pleaded no contest in August to the charge of having sexual intercourse with a child, is to report Wednesday to begin his sentence. He claimed in the criminal complaint that he thought the girl was 19.

Polonia, 24, could be sent to the Milwaukee county house of correction, but his lawyer, Dennis Coffey, asked that he be moved out of Milwaukee county, preferably to Madison, where Polonia played minor league baseball and has acquaintances.

Doherty said he would allow Polonia work-release privileges if such a setup can be arranged.

Polonia, who was traded from Oakland to New York during the season, could have received a maximum penalty of nine months in jail and \$10,000 in fines.

Milwaukee county assistant district attorney John Dimotto argued that Polonia used his celebrity status to lure the girl into having sex with him. He asked for the maximum sentence Monday but said he was satisfied with the sentence handed down. "I hope this message just goes

beyond people with celebrity status," Dimotto said. "I hope it goes out to all adults — you cannot take advantage of children."

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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A MODICUM OF CARE

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ K 6 3
♥ K 7 3
♦ K 5 2
♣ K 6 2

EAST
♠ Q 10 9 4
♥ 8
♦ A Q 7 6
♣ Q 10 5

SOUTH
♠ A 8 7 5 2
♥ A Q J 9 4 2
♦ Void
♣ A 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠

Bridge is a logical game. Drawing the right inferences from the data available will almost always steer you to the winning line.

Once North showed a preference for hearts, South decided to bid what he thought he could make. He gave up on the grand slam because a portion of North's assets had to be in diamonds and, therefore, wasted.

The opening lead of the ten of diamonds was covered by the jack and queen and ruffed. After careful thought, declarer saw that he could protect his contract even if trumps were 3-1 and spades 4-1, as long as the same hand didn't have length in

both majors. He cashed the ace and queen of trumps, and East discarded a diamond on the second round. That left only the spade suit to worry about.

Declarer left the last trump outstanding and, since West was known to hold it, declarer took a safety play to prevent West from ruffing a spade honor. He cashed the ace and continued with a low spade. West had no recourse. If he ruffed, he would be trumping declarer's loser. South would win any return, cash the king of spades and there would still be a trump in dummy to ruff out East's last spade and set up a long spade.

So West chose to discard a diamond, but that proved no better. Dummy's king won, and a spade was conceded to East. Declarer won East's club return, ruffed a spade with the king of trumps, then returned to his hand with a diamond ruff to draw the last trump and claim the rest of the tricks. Another triumph for sound technique.

Notice that declarer's play in the spade suit hinges on which defender shows out on the second round of trumps. Had West failed to follow, declarer would first have cashed the king of spades and then led toward his ace.

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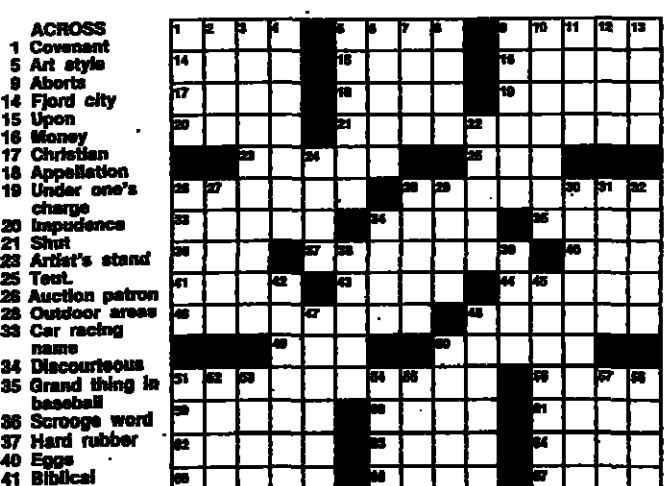
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THE Daily Crossword by John Feneck



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solvers:

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| ACROSS | 1. Covenant | 14. Kind of place | 27. Nonsensical | 51. Hoof sound | 55. Daily |
| 2. Art style | 15. Upon | 11. Eight: prev. | 28. Adjusted pitch | 52. Tra | 57. Scallion |
| 3. About | 16. Money | 12. Best how | 29. Reduct | 53. Prehistoric sign | 58. as rum |
| 4. Ford city | 17. Fiction | 13. Stitches | 30. Held in strict | 54. — as rum | 59. Tugley home |
| 5. Upon | 18. Appellation | 22. Wedding bird | 31. Roof edges | | |
| 6. Money | 19. Under one's charge | 23. Saharan | 32. Loose garment | | |
| 7. Fiction | 20. Inexpedience | 24. Philosopher | 33. Lamented | | |
| 8. Upon | 21. Artist's stand | 25. Martin | 34. Ancient kingdom | | |
| 9. About | 22. Artist's stand | 26. Nonsensical | 35. Ancient kingdom | | |
| 10. Ford city | 23. Saharan | 27. Nonsensical | 36. Ancient kingdom | | |
| 11. Upon | 24. Philosopher | 28. Adjusted pitch | 37. Reduct | | |
| 12. Best how | 25. Martin | 29. Reduct | 38. Loose garment | | |
| 13. Stitches | 26. Nonsensical | 30. Held in strict | 39. Ancient kingdom | | |
| 14. Kind of place | 27. Nonsensical | 31. Roof edges | 40. Ancient kingdom | | |
| 15. Upon | 28. Adjusted pitch | 32. Loose garment | 41. Ancient kingdom | | |
| 16. Money | 29. Reduct | 33. Lamented | 42. Meeting | | |
| 17. Fiction | 30. Held in strict | 34. Ancient kingdom | 43. Short song | | |
| 18. Appellation | 31. Roof edges | 35. Ancient kingdom | 44. Comfortable | | |
| 19. Under one's charge | 32. Loose garment | 36. Ancient kingdom | 45. Short song | | |
| 20. Inexpedience | 33. Lamented | 37. Reduct | 46. Comfortable | | |
| 21. Artist's stand | 34. Ancient kingdom | 38. Loose garment | 47. Comfortable | | |
| 22. Artist's stand | 35. Ancient kingdom | 39. Ancient kingdom | 48. Comfortable | | |
| 23. Saharan | 36. Ancient kingdom | 40. Ancient kingdom | 49. Comfortable | | |
| 24. Philosopher | 37. Reduct | 41. Ancient kingdom | 50. Clean symbol | | |
| 25. Martin | 38. Loose garment | 42. Meeting | | | |
| 26. Nonsensical | 39. Ancient kingdom | 43. Short song | | | |
| 27. Nonsensical | 40. Ancient kingdom | 44. Comfortable | | | |
| 28. Adjusted pitch | 41. Ancient kingdom | 45. Short song | | | |
| 29. Reduct | 42. Meeting | 46. Comfortable | | | |
| 30. Held in strict | 43. Short song | 47. Comfortable | | | |
| 31. Roof edges | 44. Comfortable | 48. Comfortable | | | |
| 32. Loose garment | 45. Short song | 49. Comfortable | | | |
| 33. Lamented | 46. Comfortable | 50. Clean symbol | | | |
| 34. Ancient kingdom | 47. Comfortable | | | | |
| 35. Ancient kingdom | 48. Comfortable | | | | |
| 36. Ancient kingdom | 49. Comfortable | | | | |
| 37. Reduct | 50. Clean symbol | | | | |
| 38. Loose garment | | | | | |
| 39. Ancient kingdom | | | | | |
| 40. Ancient kingdom | | | | | |
| 41. Ancient kingdom | | | | | |
| 42. Meeting | | | | | |
| 43. Short song | | | | | |
| 44. Comfortable | | | | | |
| 45. Short song | | | | | |
| 46. Comfortable | | | | | |
| 47. Comfortable | | | | | |
| 48. Comfortable | | | | | |
| 49. Comfortable | | | | | |
| 50. Clean symbol | | | | | |

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- Total display area allotted to exhibitors: 84,100 sq.m.
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- Visitors: upwards of 600,000 people, out of whom some 250,000 specialists Romanian and foreign businessmen

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The more moderate alternative, which proposed changing the party's programme and statutes without transforming it into a new party or changing its name, received only 25.1 per cent of the votes.



Runcie stressed before returning to London that he envisaged a Pope as a universal Christian leader.

Kissinger, called to testify in federal court by Desai's

And asked if he had any

several sources to support his claim. He sat at the table with

damage award if it finds in Desai's favour.

Western sources on the Thai border monitoring battlefield supplies to the battle area.

Thatcher | **WORLD NEWS**

for the past 10 years," she said.

BRIGHTON (R) — Protesters tried to stop the leader of Irish Republican Army's (IRA) political wing addressing a meeting in England Monday just 10 days after the guerrilla organisation killed 10 bandmen at an English army barracks. Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams was about to address a fringe meeting at the British opposition Labour Party's annual conference in Brighton when two protesters rushed the podium. Stewards ejected them after a scuffle. A third man who shouted abuse was bundled out.

pottery warehouse in suburban

Colombia's supreme court is

ment for which the international community has been campaigning for the past 10 years," she said.

England Monday just 10 days after the guerrilla organisation killed 10 bandmen at an English army barracks. Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams was about to address a fringe meeting at the British opposition Labour Party's annual conference in Brighton when two protesters rushed the podium. Stewards ejected them after a scuffle. A third man who shouted abuse was also ejected.

10 bandmen at an English army barracks. Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams was about to address a fringe meeting at the British opposition Labour Party's annual conference in Brighton when two protesters rushed the podium. Stewards ejected them after a scuffle. A third man who shouted abuse was handled once a

10

	MIN.		MAX.		
	° C	° F	° C	° F	Weather
AMSTERDAM	10	50	16	61	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	21	70	Cloudy
BAHRAIN	25	77	34	93	Clear
BANGKOK	26	77	33	91	Clear
BANGKOK	27	81	33	91	Clear
Buenos Aires	17	63	23	81	Clear
CAIRO	21	70	24	75	Clear
CHICAGO	13	56	18	65	Clear
COPENHAGEN	08	46	18	61	Clear
FRANKFURT	11	52	14	57	Cloudy
GENOVA	14	56	18	64	Clear
HONG KONG	25	77	31	88	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	15	59	Clear
LONDON	10	50	15	59	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	65	23	73	Clear
MADRID	13	55	30	86	Clear
MEXICO	15	59	41	106	Clear
MONTREAL	08	46	14	57	Cloudy
MOSCOW	02	36	04	39	Cloudy
NEW DELHI	22	72	26	79	Clear
NEW YORK	17	62	21	69	Clear
PARIS	15	59	16	61	Cloudy
ROME	08	46	25	77	Clear
SYDNEY	11	52	18	64	Clear
TOKYO	17	63	21	70	Fair
VIENNA	06	43	14	56	Fair

	MIN.		MAX.		
	° C	° F	° C	° F	Weather
AMSTERDAM	10	50	16	61	Cloudy
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CAIRO	21	70	24	75	Clear
CHICAGO	13	56	18	65	Clear
COPENHAGEN	08	46	18	61	Clear
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SYDNEY	11	52	18	64	Clear
TOKYO	17	63	21	70	Fair
VIENNA	06	43	14	56	Fair